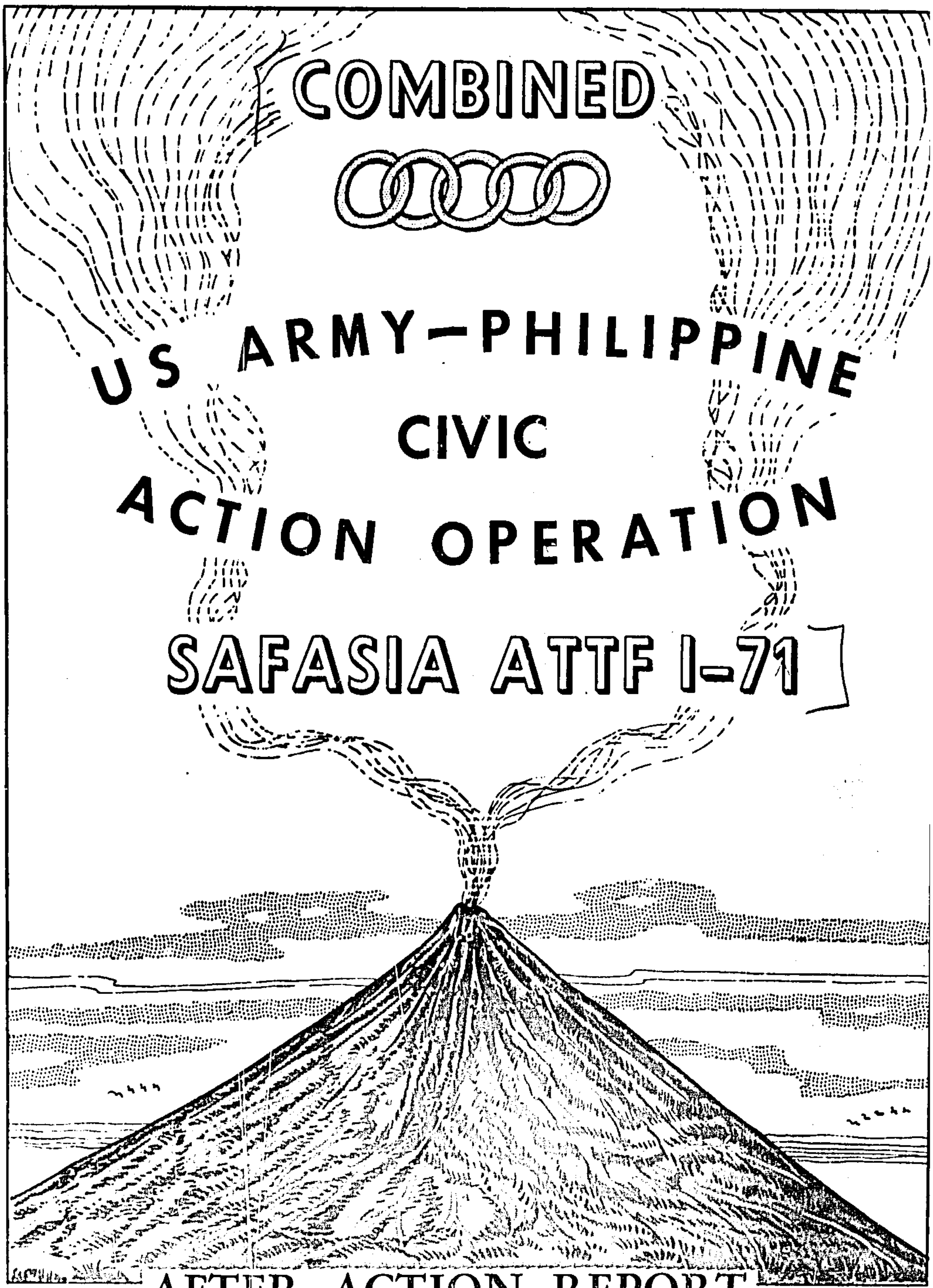
PH-AAA-352

COMBINED US ARMY–PHILIPPINE CIVIC ACTION OPERATION

SAFASIA ATTF I-71

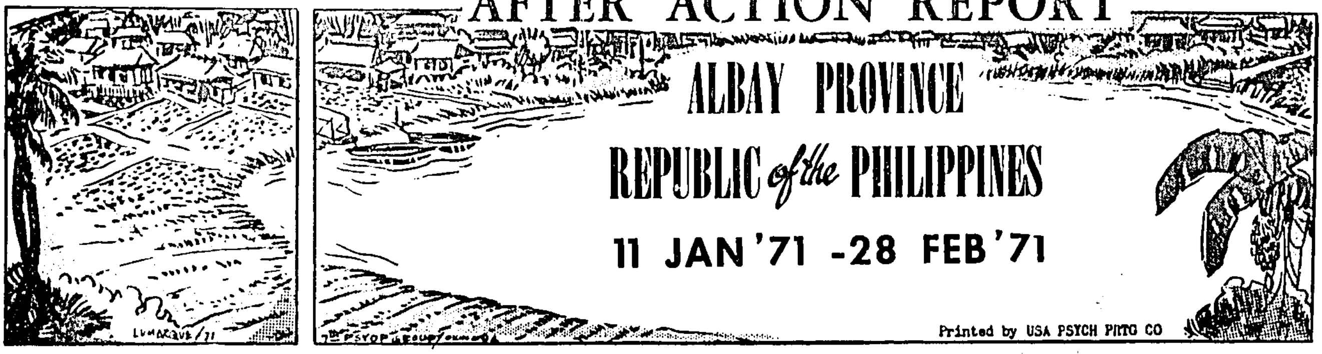


PRESIDENTIAL ARM ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PACD
1956

AFTER ACTION REPORT

ALBAY PROVINCE
REPUBLIC of the PHILIPPINES

11 JAN '71 - 28 FEB '71



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST CIVIL AFFAIRS BATTALION
1ST SPECIAL FORCES GROUP (AIRBORNE), 1ST SPECIAL FORCES
APO San Francisco 96331

29 March 1971

FOREWORD

This report covers the activities of the Combined U.S. Army-Philippine Comprehensive Civic Action Operation conducted in Albay Province, Bicol Region, Republic of the Philippines during the period 11 January 1971 thru 28 February 1971. The report is designated to be useful as a reference document for some of the type Civil Affairs/Civic Action programs which are within the capability of SAFAsia units.

This particular comprehensive program was specifically tailored to supplement the Philippine - USA Natural Disaster Rehabilitation Programs for the Bicol Region, which was struck by a devastating typhoon in October 1970. The tailoring of the U.S. Army functional elements of the team should not be construed as depicting SAFAsia's total capability, but rather as a guide for some of the type assets available which can be called upon throughout PACOM to assist friendly foreign nations to help themselves.

No attempt is intended to express any specific point of view or to make policy recommendations for future Civil Affairs/Civic Action programs for other friendly countries in PACOM. The report reflects how and why a Civil Affairs/Civic Action Mission is initiated, the planning, training, coordination, deployment, operational aspects and accomplishments achieved by this Combined Self Help Civic Action Operation.

The contents of this report reflect the views of the members of the SAFAsia Civic Action Team, and do not represent the official view of the United States Government.

John B McBride
JOHN B. MC BRIDE
LTC, INF
Commanding

SAFASIA CIVIC ACTION MISSION
TO THE PHILIPPINES
ATTF 1-71 (11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

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SECTION I

EAM DESIGNATION

1. The team, because of its area of operation and its mission, was designated the U.S. Army-SAFAsia Civic Action (CIVAC) Team, Bicol Region, Republic of the Philippines, and assigned the numerical designation SAFAsia ATTF 1-71.

2. The CIVAC Team was comprised of nine (9) teams:

   a. Headquarters and Control Team.

   b. Bicol Region Medical Health Team.

   c. Medical Serological Survey Team.

   d. Dental Team.

   e. Veterinary Team.

   f. Sanitation Engineer Team.

   g. Construction Engineer Team.

   h. Engineer Augmentation Team.

   i. Audio/Visual Team.

SECTION II

REFERENCES

See TAB Q.

SECTION III

MISSION

The mission of the U.S. Army-SAFAsia Civic Action Team was three fold:

1st - To conduct a combined U.S. Army-Philippine civic action self help operation in support of the Typhoon Sening disaster rehabilitation efforts of the Bicol Region Disaster Coordinating Committee, with Albay Province designated as the principal area of operation.

2d - To support the civic action activities of the 201st Community Relations Unit (CRU), of the Philippine Constabulary (PC).

3d - To conduct a serological survey of selected areas within the Visayan Island Group and selected provinces of the Bicol Region of the Philippines.

SECTION IV

CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

1. General.

a. Survey.

(1) The initial civic action coordination conference was held in September 1970 between SAFAsia and JUSMAG-PHIL Representatives and the general plan was developed. A Civic Action Survey Team consisting of the Project Officer, one Medical Officer, one Dental Officer, one Veterinary Officer, one Sanitation Engineer Officer, one Construction Engineer Officer, and the NCOIC then departed Okinawa on 15 November 1970 to conduct a survey of the operational area to determine what support could be provided by SAFAsia and to develop an appropriate structure for the team.

(2) Upon arrival in Manila on 15 November 1970, the Survey Team conferred with key U.S. personnel of United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United States Information Service (USIS), Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Defense Attaches of the U.S. Embassy and Civic Action Office Representatives of JUSMAG-PHIL as well as key Philippine personnel of the Philippine Bureau of Health, Bureau of Animal Industry and Philippine Constabulary.

(3) With the knowledge of the mission, mission support and resources available to them at host country national level, the Survey Team then departed Manila for the operational area. Enroute they stopped at Peli Airport, Camarines Sur Province where they conferred with MG Gaudencio V. Tobias, (Retired), Chairman, Bicol Region Disaster Coordinating Committee. At this conference the decision was made to provide medical coverage to the provinces hardest hit by the destructive typhoon, and the areas where epidemics could most easily break out. The dental, veterinary and engineering efforts would be confined to Albay Province, with emphasis placed on the areas of the Province most affected by the typhoon. Having completed the conference at Peli, the team proceeded to Albay Province, where they met with representatives of the Provincial and Municipal governments to establish an effective, coordinated, and meaningful comprehensive combined civic action program.

(4) In addition to working out a combined civic action self-help program with the Provincial Authority, the Survey Team arranged for billeting, local administrative assistance and priced materials and supplies at the local hardware stores.

(5) Upon completion of the survey of the operational area, the team returned to Manila where they discussed with representatives of JUSMAG-PHIL what they had learned during the survey. A preliminary plan of operation was developed with the JUSMAG-PHIL Civic Action Officer. The plan was then discussed with the Chief, Office of Home Defense Activities (OHDA) for the Philippine Constabulary (PC). At the PC Headquarters, Camp Crame, the counterpart aspects of the operation were discussed and tentative approval was given for personnel and logistical support that was within the capability of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to provide.

(6) Having reached a tentative agreement with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) on the proposed plan, the plan was then discussed with the Defense Liaison Attaches of the U.S. Embassy and with Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL, with both agencies approving the proposed plan.

(7) The team then departed the Republic of the Philippines on 29 November 1970, and returned to Okinawa, where they briefed the Commanding Officer, SAFAsia, who approved the proposed plan for a 35 man complement, and added ten (10) additional engineer personnel to permit a greater effort in the repair and construction needed for school buildings and water systems.

b. Predeployment training commenced on 16 December 1970, and terminated on 3 January 1971.

c. Deployment.

(1) The advance party consisting of the Project Officer, Engineer Officer, Veterinary Officer, two Medical Officers, Admin Officer, Augmentation Engineer Officer, and Liaison NCO, departed home station 4 January 1971, one week ahead of the main body, for the purpose of confirming the tentative plans which had been made earlier with the various U.S. and Philippine Agencies, and to formulate definite plans with their counterparts at the working level prior to the arrival of the main body. A liaison headquarters was established with the Civil Affairs Office at Headquarters, JUSMAG-PHIL, so that Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL would have up-to-date information on the progress of the operation, and coordination for administrative and logistical support from the Manila/Clark AFB area to the SAFAsia CIVAC Team could be effected more easily.

(2) When the advance party arrived in the operation area they proceeded with the organizational aspects with the provincial and military officials prior to the arrival of the main body, which was scheduled to move by six (6) C-130 aircraft over a five day period. The first lift of the main body was due in the operational area on 8 January 1971, and they were to be followed by one lift per day each day thereafter. However, due to other USAF operational requirements and aircraft maintenance difficulties, some delays were experienced and load reshuffling was required. For the most part, all teams had

enough of their personnel and equipment closed into the operational area to get the operation started on 11 January 1971 as planned. The final aircraft with the remainder of the personnel and equipment arrived in the operational area on 12 January 1971.

2. Medical Activities.

a. Medical Serological Survey Team.

(1) The medical serological survey was a continuation of the survey started on the previous civic action operation in Samar Province conducted during May - June 1970. On the previous serological survey, samples were taken from 12 selected locations.

(2) During this operation, the serum samples were collected from five provinces of the Visayan Island Group and three provinces of the Bicol Region. In addition to its survey activities, this team also conducted sick call and treatment services at varied sites. Transportation for this roving team was provided by the Philippine Air Force.

(3) One PC medical doctor accompanied the team throughout the operation.

(4) Upon completion of their mission in the Visayas on 13 February 1971, the team moved to Catanduanes Province of the Bicol Region. At the termination of their operation, the team had visited six provinces, treated 5,246 patients and collected 240 blood samples in support of the serological survey.

b. Medical Health Team. The medical health team closed into the operational area at Legazpi City, Albay Province on 9 January 1971, and was further deployed to Camarines Sur Province where the initial phase of their operation began. Their program included medical consultation and treatment (sick call), immunizations, distribution of family planning literature, nutrition, preventive medical education classes, and to limited extent, a serological survey. The team worked in Camarines Sur Province during the period 11 January thru 29 January 1971, moved to Albay Province on 30 January and began their operation there on 1 February 1971; terminating on 20 February 1971. At the completion of their operation the team had treated 5,827 people, inoculated 5,869 people, distributed 1,600 medical pamphlets, collected 224 serum samples in support of the serological survey and had given preventive medical education instruction to 7,200 people.

3. Dental Activities.

a. The dental team provided service to all three congressional districts of Albay Province. Basically, the dental program included examination, extraction, minor restoration work, and preventive dental education classes. As a result of the survey conducted in November 1970, it was expected that there would be four Philippine dental counterparts for the dental team. However, because of the initiative and interest of the Provincial Dental Officer there were an average of 11 permanent dentists working in support of the dental program throughout the operation. In addition, there were a like number of dental technicians and assistants working in support of the program. This vividly pointed out the wholehearted support of the local professional people for a dental program such as the one initiated. This program provided an opportunity for Philippine dentists to work side by side with U.S. dental personnel and learn the latest dental techniques. In addition they learned to skillfully operate some of the more sophisticated dental field equipment of the U.S. Army Civic Action Team.

b. The combined dental team visited 15 of the 17 municipalities of the province, and at the completion of their operation had examined 6,222 patients, treated 6,213, extracted 9,223 teeth while restoring 927. Additionally, they presented Oral Hygiene classes to 7,387 people, most of whom were school age children.

4. Veterinary Activities.

a. The veterinary team's program included examination, vaccination, animal sick call, minor surgery and veterinary education classes.

(1) A final coordination meeting was held with the Philippine Veterinary representative of Albay Province on 11 January 1971 and the veterinary program commenced on the following day.

(2) As provided for on the survey, most of the vaccines used were furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industries, Philippine Government.

b. During the second week of operations, there was a reported outbreak of Hemorrhagic Septicemia in carabao (water buffalo) in an area of Camarines Sur Province that shares a common border with Albay Province. In an effort to confine the epidemic and seal off its spreading from Camarines Sur Province to Albay Province, a small veterinary team consisting of one Philippine Veterinarian and two Philippine Veterinary Technicians along with one U.S. Army Veterinary Specialist was dispatched to the area within a very short time after notification of the outbreak of the contagious disease. The team arrived in the affected area and immediately began a mass vaccination program. Their efforts were apparently successful, as no cases of the disease were reported in Albay Province while over 200 carabao died in Camarines Sur, just north of the Albay Province boundary.

c. This separate project did not adversely affect the performance of the overall veterinary efforts, and at the end of the veterinary program on 20 February 1971, the team had visited 137 barrios in eight municipalities, examined 17,959 animals, vaccinated 16,302 with 20,952 vaccinations and treated 1,642 animals; 15 of which required minor surgery.

5. Engineering Activities.

a. Sanitation Engineer Team.

(1) The primary efforts of the sanitation engineer team were confined to improvement of the current waterworks systems in selected areas of Albay Province and to repair some of the waterworks systems that were destroyed or damaged as a result of the typhoon. In addition, they conducted educational programs geared towards improvement of the local environmental sanitation standards.

(2) The sanitation engineer team was composed of one U.S. engineer officer and two sanitation engineer specialists. They were joined by several PACD representatives and two vocational education (adult education) teachers.

(3) Their program began on 11 January 1971 and terminated 25 February 1971 during which time they capped 16 water wells and installed jetmatic-type water pumps for them, repaired or improved two waterworks systems, installed one large municipal water system which now serves a total population of 12,000 people in seven barrios as well as the municipality, and presented environmental sanitation education classes/lectures (or showed movies on the subject) to approximately 12,000 people in the First Congressional District of Albay Province.

b. Construction Engineer Team.

(1) The engineer projects selected for repair or construction were all detail surveyed by municipal officials in the disaster area, PACD representatives, (both provincial and municipal level), the project officer of the 201st PC Community Relations Unit and the members of the U.S. CIVAC Engineer Team. These projects, for the most part, involved the repair or construction of school and other municipal buildings.

(2) The engineer effort commenced on 11 January 1971 and terminated on 26 February 1971. At their completion they had repaired 14 school buildings; constructed two schools, one of which was classified as a typhoon proof structure; and repaired or constructed three other type municipal buildings.

c. Augmentation Engineer Team.

(1) Because of the magnitude of engineer work that was needed in the disaster area and the scope of the engineer program and the funds available, it was decided to augment the original 35 man team with a ten (10) man "A" Detachment of the SAFAsia Special Forces Group. This was the first time that a Special Forces operational "A" Detachment had been committed by SAFAsia in a solely civic action role and provided an opportunity to test the ability of the detachment to effectively operate in the area of civil affairs/civic action The team accomplished its assigned civic action projects in a true Special Forces fashion; a job exceptionally well done.

(2) There were two specific criteria used in the employment of the Augmentation Engineer Team. 1st - They were to be assigned to an area within which the entire team could be deployed as a team, with the mission of construction projects which were within the capability of the team. 2d - Although the medical specialists of the team are highly qualified, competent

medical personnel, they were not to initiate separate medical treatment for the local populace without the supervision of a qualified doctor, dentist or veterinarian.

(3) At the completion of the Bicol Region CIVAC operation, the team had undertaken 15 self-help projects, the majority of which were repair of school buildings and had constructed one(1) typhoon-proof school building.

(4) The most significant lesson learned as a result of the employment of the "A" Detachment on this CIVAC Operation, was that it is definitely feasible and highly recommended to employ a properly trained, highly motivated Special Forces operation "A" Detachment, in a solely civic action role.

SECTION V

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

1. General Problem Areas.

a. Funds. The late release of funds, which occurred only several days prior to the deployment of the CIVAC Team, significantly limited the purchasing of supplies and materials at home station, which in most cases would have been an economical advantage over purchasing at higher rates in-country. Earlier release of funds would have enhanced the planning and significantly increased the overall preparedness of the team prior to deployment.

b. Transportation. Airlift transportation from home station was not firm until the actual date of departure, with continuous changing of department and arrival dates. This caused an initial credibility gap between the local people in the operational area and the U.S. Team, which was finally overcome when all personnel and equipment arrived. The return trip to home station was delayed several days due to nonavailability of aircraft occasioned by higher priority commitments elsewhere in PACOM.

c. Communications.

(1) During the survey, coordination was affected with the Provincial Police, the USAID Provincial PSD Advisor and USAID in Manila for use of HT-1 radios, as well as use of the Provincial Police net for the CIVAC Team's internal communications. Although there was a shortage of HT-1 radios, the police net did in fact provide adequate communications for the team. Future Civic Action Teams should carry their own internal communications to prevent satelliting on the host country resources, which in most cases are adequate for their own needs, but are overly taxed to provide the additional support required

(2) Land Line telephone was available locally, however, because of the type equipment used the system was unreliable, Radio, by far, was the best means of communication from the operational area to Manila or Okinawa.

2. Medical Problems.

a. Medical Health: Some of the time spent during any given clinic period was treating patients who were not found to be significantly ill, thus decreasing the time available for treating those patients with significant illnesses.

b. Dental:

(1) The dental team continued to grow in size, reaching a peak strength of 28 persons, including dentists, technicians and other public health officals. This resulted in more dentists trying to work than equipment available could support and caused several unfavorable situations to arise. The large size of the expanded dental team resulted in excessive chair time for the patient due to waiting for instruments to be cleaned. Sterility suffers since some instruments are in short supply, and pressure is brought against the instrument washers to hurry and cut corners.

(2) Medications which are in short supply have to be rationed and the patient suffers, which makes the dentist appear less than ideal to his patient. This places the dentist in an uncomfortable position relative to making professional decisions concerning administration of rationed medications.

3. Veterinary:

a. Since the veterinary teams were working and eating in the barrios with the barrio people during the majority of the mission, frequent minor illnesses were experienced, such as diarrhea, head-colds, bronchitis and symptoms of food poisoning, all of which were effectively treated by the U.S. Army Civic Action Team medical personnel.

b. Education veterinary films could not be obtained from any Okinawan or Philippine source. General interest films were borrowed from USIS in Manila, but they did not improve the effectiveness of the veterinary program.

c. The late release of funds posed a problem in the procurement of veterinary supplies. Because of this, some were not obtained because they are not available locally. Also, supplies and equipment are much more expensive if purchased in the Philippines, due to import taxes.

4. Engineer:

a. Some delay was experienced in delivery of the 11 tons of "Food for Work" which was arranged with USAID during the survey conducted in November 1970. This caused some difficulty and was an irritant to the local people working on the self-help projects, who had been assured of the food in exchange for their labor.

b. Because of the recent typhoon which hit the Bicol Region, some engineer construction supplies initially became short on the local market and as the demand for these supplies increased, the prices also increased to a rather high level. Prices charged for some materials or supplies in some districts were much higher than those charged for the same items in Legazpi City or the Tabaco Municipality area. In addition, work time was lost because certain materials or supplies could not be obtained in one district, therefore necessitating traveling to another area, sometimes as far as 80 km to get the required supplies.

5. Weather. Several work days were lost because of inclement weather. This was especially true during the last four weeks of the operation as approximately fifty percent of each work day was lost due to heavy rains (from 12 Feb thru 26 Feb only three days were without rain). After heavy rains the rice fields often flooded which required the local project workers to go to the fields to work. After these heavy rains, the mud hindered hauling supplies to the project sites. While transporting supplies by water buffalo to some project sites the buffalo would sometimes get stuck in the mud. In some areas, under average conditions, it would take one and a half hours to transport 200 pounds of building materials a few kilometers to the project site by water buffalo and sled. However, with the heavy rainfall, this then became an all day job.

SECTION VI

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Medical.

a. With a diet of basically rice and vegetables, malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies were noted in most areas visited. Vitamin A and protein deficiencies were seen frequently as were scattered cases of beri-beri. In the mountainous regions, away from the seashore, iodine was difficult to obtain, and many childhood and adult cases of goiter were noted. Many skin diseases, particularily fungal infections and prodermas were observed daily. Many of the aborigines (both the Mangyans in Mindoro and the Bukidnons in Iloilo) are afflicted with a systemic fungal infection, resembling ringworm, which sometimes covered the entire body.

b. Other medical supplies (in addition to those carried into the operational area, which are shown in appendix 2 to TAB G and appendix 2 to TAB H) should be considered for future operations in like areas of the Philippines.

c. Generally speaking, the medicines taken into the area were in the correct quantities for the anticipated medcap activities and almost all were utilized. There were some items, however, which were not carried in sufficient amount to meet the needs of the patient population. Due to the large number of upper respiratory tract infections, ten (10) times as much cough syrup should have been carried. Ferrous sulfate was taken in adequate amounts, but 50% more vitamins (octavitamins, nonavitamins, prenatal) could have been utilized. Also 50% more antidiarrheals should be taken. Antimetics (Compazine, Tigan) were rarely used and could easily be reduced by two-thirds. Although many skin diseases were treated, a reduction by one-third of Desenex, zinc oxide, bacitracin, calamine, and hydrocortisone ointments would be justified.

c. More goiter was encountered than expected in the mountain provinces and some provisions should be made for these conditions on future operations. Iodized salt is generally unavailable in the remote areas.

d. Rubber stamps should be prepared in advance to label all commonly used drugs. All drugs dispensed should be labeled with the generic or a commonly known trade name, and instructions should be explicit.

e. Dangerous drugs should be prominently labeled with the cautions appropriate to them.

f. The most commonly dispensed drugs should be pre-packed in normal prescription dosages before arrival in the operational area.

g. According to the estimates of the Municipal Health Officers in the areas of operation, 50% of the population is under the age of 15 years. For this reason future medical programs in these areas should be well supplied with pediactric medications.

2. Dental.

a. Several medical problems stemming from dental origin and vice versa, were observed and provisions should be made for referral of patients between the medical and dental teams. It would be a simple matter in the future to refer these cases between the medical or dental teams, who more than likely will be visiting the same area later on.

b. Supply lists for medical/dental supplies and drugs should be submitted as far as possible in advance of the deployment date. This allows the medical supply section to requisition and obtain needed supplies to support the operation efficiently.

3. Veterinary.

a. The U.S. Department of Agriculture(CONUS) has a complete film library containing many veterinary and animal husbandry films. These films can be borrov ed free of charge except for the return postage. This source of film was not known until after the team's return to Okinawa. A minimum of six weeks should be allowed between ordering and receiving. Also, to make the veterinary team more self-sufficient, all veterinary technicians could take Army Projectionist Training.

b. In order to vaccinate the majority of the pigs and chickens within a given operational area, it is necessary to travel from barrio to barrio going from house to house. All of the people would not bring their small domestic animals to central vaccination locations, therefore the only recourse is to go to them.

c. By taking only trained, experienced veterinary technicians on operations of this type, work output was greatly increased. Each veterinary technician was able to work with their Filipino counterparts as a separate veterinary team, with minimum supervision from the veterinary officer.

d. For convenience, and to hasten treatment time, medications such as astibiotics, insecticides and worm medications were purchased in individual dispensing packets. Oral animal medications had easy to follow directions, and were locally available so that people could continue to treat or immunize their animals when necessary.

4. Engineer. Coordination and a working agreement should be worked out with local hardware stores whereby materials purchased for a project but not used because of incorrect estimates or oversight, can be returned or exchanged. Such an agreement will result in monetary saving and allow additional flexibility to cover unforseen purchases or requirements.

5. Administration.

a. The maximum permissible highway and vehiclular speed limits found in the rural areas are not necessarily a good guide to safety in the Philippines. There is frequent danger of being forced off the road or having children or animals suddenly wander onto the road in front of an oncoming vehicle. U.S. DRIVERS SHOULD BE CONSTANTLY on the defensive while driving in the Philippines

b. Personnel with valid U.S. or military operators license,(according to Philippine laws) can operate a vehicle in the Republic of the Philippines for a period up to 90 days after arrival in-country. After this 90 days, special permission will be required from the AFP or Land Transportation Commission (LTC) Officials for an extension to the 90 day period.

c. Gasoline for military operations can be purchased tax free by certain governmental agencies. The U.S. Army Civic Action Operation, having been a combined operation with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, falls within this catagory. However, to be able to take advantage of the POL tax exemption laws, a special certificate has to be obtained from the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Arrangements for this certificate can best be made through representatives of JUSMAG-PHIL. The amount of gasoline, in liters,should be stipulated and the funds to purchase the gasoline should be provided along with the original request.

d. When vehicles and generators are taken, a qualified mechanic is a must Also, adequate cross-training during the pre-deployment phase for both operation and maintenance for the personnel on all teams on all equipment is required.

SECTION VII

CONCLUSIONS

1. The combined U.S. Army SAFAsia-Philippine Civic Action Self Help Operation was an apparent success. All the missions initially assigned were accomplished as scheduled. The primary reason for this was the fully coordinated - combined effort - not only on the part of the various U.S. agencies and JUSMAG-PHIL, but because of the involvement of the local governmental agencies and the people themselves. The degree of success of combined civic action self-help programs can best be achieved by the cooperation and involvement of all agencies and the people concerned.

2. The majority of the patients examined by the medical team were found to be relatively healthy and not in need of immediate medical treatment; however, the outbreak of a small epidemic of typhoid fever at one of the sites visited and the mild degree of malnutrition and vitamin deficiency generally prevalent in the population indicated the need for preventive medicine in the Bicol Region.

3. The dental team was able to provide definitive treatment for over 6,000 patients, most of whom lived in areas without access to dental care and probably could not afford it if they had. Perhaps more important, the team was able to give instructions in proper techniques of oral hygiene to almost 7,500 school children and furnish them with tooth brushes as an incentive to put the instruction to use.

4. A well immunized animal population was achieved in those areas covered by the veterinary team. The economic gain, and the increased animal protein cannot be estimated at this time.

5. The four projects on San Miguel Island, Tabaco Municipality, would have been ideal projects for the Augmentation Engineer Team. Unfortunately, these four projects were added to the program late in the mission time frame, and due to weather conditions, time required to supply each isolated project site with additional materials required for the modified building plans, and the late starting date, these projects could not be completed prior to the team's departure. However, with the material and equipment necessary to complete these projects left at the sites, the PACD representatives have assured the team that they will see the projects through to completion.

6. All of the originally surveyed engineering projects were completed and it is felt that a high level of rapport was established with the people with whom the CIVAC Team worked. Throughout the operation, there was an unlimited exchange of ideas and techniques. This civic action operation afforded the U.S. and the Filipinos the unique opportunity to work together in a combined effort and the results obtained should serve as an example of what Combined Civic Action Self Help effort can achieve.

SECTION VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That additional similar Combined U.S. Army SAFAsia-Philippine Civic Action Self Help programs be planned for other areas of the Philippines, subject only to the limitations of funds and availability of personnel from both sides.

2. That for situations in which the health of the population is relatively stable, as was the case in the Albay Province area of operations, MEDCAP's should emphasize preventive medicine, e.g., immunizations; distribution of vitamins and soap; distribution of nutrition, sanitation, and family planning literature.

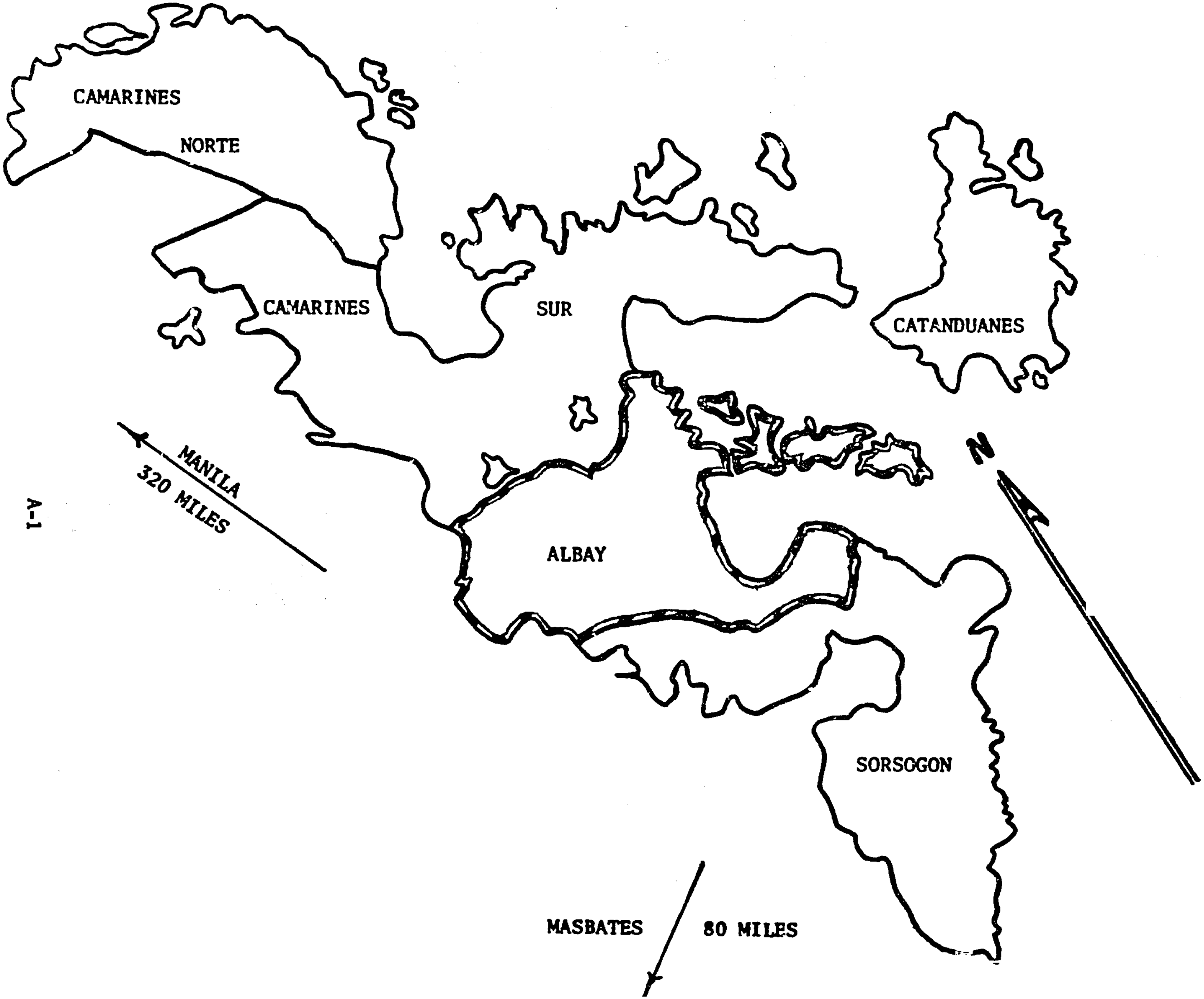
3. That future MEDCAP's to the rural Philippine areas take into account the largely pediatric nature of medical practice there and program their medical supplies accordingly.

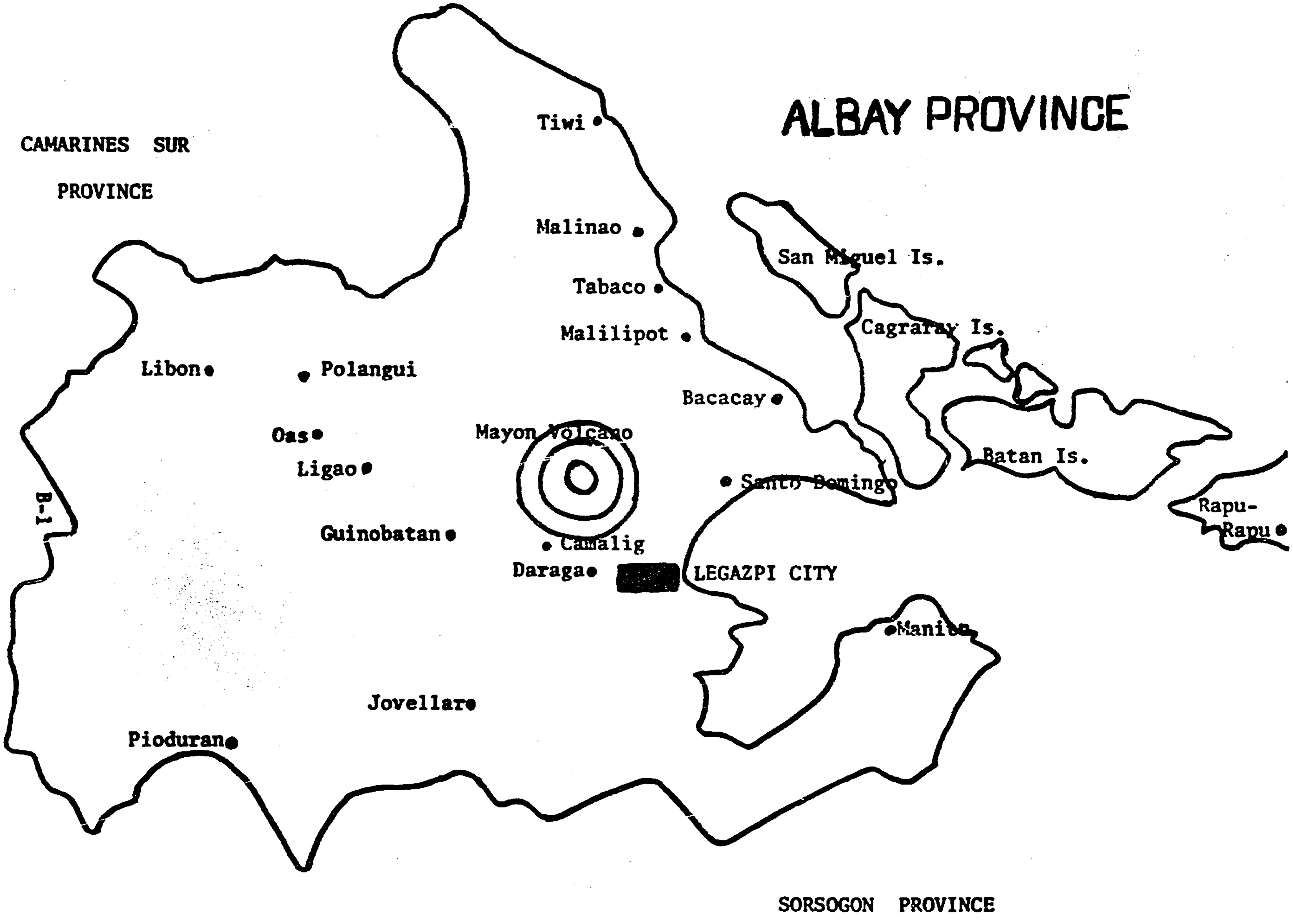
4. That future surveys be conducted as thoroughly as time permits, especially when host country counterparts are to participate in the program. Prime consideration during the survey should be given to the techniques employed by the counterparts and the tools and resources available to them in the general area.

5. That once the proposed program has been approved by all concerned, it should be carried out as closely as possible to the approved plan. Some flexibility is highly desirious, however, with due consideration to the limitations of funding, personnel, procurement of supplies, and the time frames involved, major changes in the program after it starts are difficult to accommodate.

6. That because of problems arising in obtaining supplies, due to altered work schedules, work loads and personnel, future missions not be deployed close to major holidays, unless additional lead time is provided.

TAB A (Map of Operational Area) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])





TAB B (Provincial Administration - Subdivision of ALBAY Province) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

APPENDIX 1 (List of Municipalities) to TAB B (Provincial Administration-Subdivision of Albay Province) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION	LAND AREA (Hectares)
Bacacay	39,806	11,220
Camalig	44,476	13,088
Daraga	59,446	11,864
Guinobatan	54,872	10,171
Libon	43,753	18,540
Ligao	64,822	27,797
Malilipot	17,791	5,364
Malinao	22,792	10,750
Manito	13,466	10,735
Oas	47,852	27,132
Pioduran	24,391	7,418
Polangui	53,852	14,529
Rapu-Rapu	22,627	16,184
Santo Doming_	15,031	7,655
Tabaco	68,706	11,635
Tiwi	24,786	12,342
Legazpi City	86,444	15,365
TOTAL	721,000	255,257

APPENDIX 2 (Area Study) to TAB B (Provincial Administration-Subdivision of Albay Province) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

AREA STUDY OF ALBAY PROVINCE

1. The People.

a. The province which is now Albay was a part of the region called Ibat, Ibal, or Ibalon in ancient times. It follows that the people who lived in the area of Ibal were called Ibalnong, the suffix nong signifying "people of," as in Bicolnong, Dagatnong, or Owasnong.

b. When the name Partido de Ibalon (referring to the province) was changed to Albay in 1636 and its territorial limits clearly defined on October 19, 1846, then the people must have been called Albaynong (people of Albay). However, the modern term commonly used in referring to the present inhabitants of Albay is simply Albayanos.

2. Location and Size.

a. Situated on the southern part of the island of Luzon, the Province of Albay lies 123 degrees 60 minutes East Longitude and about 14 degrees 20 minutes to 14 degrees 40 minutes North Latitude.

b. Its eastern flank, although rimmed by chains of little islands, is exposed to the Pacific Ocean which remains calm during the early part of the year but becomes a veritable storehouse of strong winds and typhoons during the later period.

c. The long indented coast on its western part dominates the narrow but no less turbulent Burias Pass. To the north lies the Province of Camarines Sur and Lagonoy Gulf, while to the south is the Province of Sorsogon.

d. Because of its geographical location within the Bicol peninsula, Albay easily qualifies as the most suitable or strategic center for industrial, commercial and trading operations within the region. The presence of two open ports, one at Tabaco and another at Legazpi City, provides the province with convenient outlets for its products and entry points for its vital needs.

e. Albay has a total land area of 255,257 hectares, of which 208,395 hectares or 80.46% are alienable and disposable land and 47,835 hectares or 19.54% are timberland.

3. Topography.

a. Mountains and Ranges. Albay's topography is characterized by mountainous terrains with scattered areas of plains and valleys among towering ranges. Nearly three-fifths of the area in the province may be classified as mountainous, the degree varying from rolling hills to irregular ranges, indented mountains and soaring peaks. Dominating the entire countyside is the active Mayon Volcano, famous the world over for its conical shape and vivid view. Rising some 2,417 meters above sea level, it is the topmost peak in the province.

		Height
(1) Eastern Albay:		
	Mount Malinao	1,629 m.
	Mount Masaraga	1,337 m.
	Mount Mayon	2,417 m.
	Volcanic Cone Ranges	726 m.
(2) Western Albay:		
	Mount Pantao	527 m.
	Mount Catburawan	473 m.

b. Plains: Approximately two-fifths of the entire province consists of plains and valleys, the most prominent being the plain of Central Albay. Stretching from Camalig, the plain skirts the slopes of Mount Mayon, widens and extends up to Libon and Polangui where it broadens to meet the rising hills and ranges of Bato and Buhi. Estimated to have a width of approximately 23 kilometers at its broadest, and averaging about 10 kilometers along its entire length of 42 kilometers, this plain is Albay's well-known rice-belt or breadbasket.

c. Rivers:

(1) Albay has at least five (5) navigable rivers within its boundaries: the Balza River, Talisay River, Matorong River, and the twin Rivers of Basag and Baloto.

(2) The headspring of the Balza River begins from tributaries in the northern slopes of Mount Mayon and descends to its final outlet at Malinao, for a distance of approximately 24 kilometers.

(3) The Talisay River has its headsprings in Mount Pantao, with tributaries joining it from Oas and from Mount Masaraga in Ligao. Near its mouth, it is joined by another big river, the Naporog, and together the two rivers empty at Bato Lake in Bato, Camarines Sur. The Talisay River is estimated to be approximately 76 kilometers long from its source to its mouth.

(4) The Naporog River begins from tributaries found on the northern slope of Mount Masaraga and Mount Malinao, and runs across Central Albay, emptying also at Lake Bato in Camarines Sur. Its approximate length is 48 kilometers.

(5) The twin Rivers of Basag and Baloto begin from separate headsprings in Central Albay but join forces at the vicinity of Magtaguinting in Jovellar to form a mighty and very navigable river which extends to Sorsogon. As it passes the provincial boundary of Sorsogon, the river is known by another name, the Donsol River, until its final outlet. Its approximate length from source to mouth is about 54 kilometers.

d. Coastline:

(1) The coastline on the Eastern part of Albay is approximately 153 kilometers, covering the municipalities of Tiwi, Malinao, Tabaco, Malilipot, Bacacay, Sto. Domingo, Legazpi City, and Manito. On the western side, the coastline is approximately 55 kilometers.

(2) The coastlines of the territorial islands are as follows:

Cagraray Island	45 kilometers
San Miguel Island	19 kilometers
Batan Island	47 kilometers
Rapu-Rapu Island	35 kilometers
TOTAL	146 kilometers

(3) The coastlines of the mainland are as follows:

Eastern Coastline	153 kilometers
Western Coastline	55 kilometers
TOTAL	208 kilometers

(4) Total Provincial Coastlines: 354 kilometers

4. Climate.

a. The climate in Albay is generally mild with no specific extremes in seasons. Typhoon Sening and Typhoon Ewling in 1970 were exceptions.

b. On the eastern part of the province the climate is of the second type: No dry season with a very pronounced maximum rainfall from November to January.

c. The western part of Albay has the fourth type climate, with rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year.

d. The frequency of tropical cyclones in Eastern Albay is 19% while in the entire Bicol Region the frequency is between 16% and 19%.

5. Agriculture. Of its total land area, 83% or 212,360 hectares are under cultivation, 101,620 hextares of which are devoted to major crops. Rice is cultivated in 50,475 hectares which produced in 1968 a total of 3.16 million cavans worth ₱37.6 million. Coconut is also raised in 35,152 hectares which yielded 24.3 million nuts worth ₱12.25 million. The third major crop is abaca which is planted in 15,993 hectares and produces approximately 4.69 million kilos worth ₱1.82 million annually.

6. Natural Resources. Albay is rich in natural resourses for economic development. Its land is fertile for the cultivation of rice, coconuts and abaca and abounds with minerals such as coal, lime and limestone, gypsum and pyrites. The waters that adjoin its shores are abundent with fish and other sea products.

7. Mineral. In addition to its major agricultural products, Albay is also rich in mineral potentials. In Batan Island off its eastern coast, there are about 16.3 million tons of coal. In Central and Western Albay, about 18.4

million tons of lime and limestone are available. Magnetite sands are plentiful in the eastern coast of the province with about 48.7 million tons, while gypsum abounds in the western coast estimated at 4.8 million tons. Pyrite in cinder form amount to about 7.9 million tons within the entire province.

8. Fishing. Flanked as it is by bodies of water and criss-crossed by many rivers, Albay is rich with spacious fishing grounds on the east and west coasts, in Albay Gulf and Lagonoy Gulf. From the west coast about 150,000 kilos of fish are caught annually, constituting 30% of the total catch. For the FY 1968-1969 the total fish production is estimated at 3,444.75 metric tons.

9. Manpower Resourses. According to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Albay has a total labor force of 155,010 of which 111,080 are male above 10 years old and 43,930 are female. Of this total labor force, 144,600 are gainfully employed; the majority of whom are employed in agricultural occupations while the rest are occupied in non-agricultural pursuits.

10. Demography. Comprising seventeen (17) municipalities plus Legazpi City, Albay has an estimated population of 721,000 spread over a total land area of 255,257 hectares. Its average population growth is 3.2% annually and its population density is 2.6 or 3 persons per hectare. The average family size is 6 persons per family. Of its total population, 67.3% are residing in rural areas while 32.7% are in urban centers.

TAB C (Key Personnel Contacted in the Philippines) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

1. National Level.

a. Military Personnel (U.S.).

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
PICKETT, George B.	MG	Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL
LINHOF, Eric	COL	CofS, JUSMAG-PHIL
PATTERSON	COL	DLA (USA), US Embassy
PETERSON	COL	DLA (USAF), US Embassy
CARLON, Francis B.	COL	CAO, JUSMAG-PHIL
LAKE, G. W.	COL	USAF Advisor, JUSMAG-PHIL
RUSSELL, C. J.	COL	Ground Forces Advisor, JUSMAG-PHIL
CLARK, Stephen T.	COL	PC Advisor, JUSMAG-PHIL
BROOKER, C. B.	LTC	Opn Div, JUSMAG-PHIL
CONNELL, Terence J.	LTC	Tech Svc Advisor, JUSMAG-PHIL
GALE, Daniel A.	LTC	Engr Advisor, JUSMAG-PHIL
LOWERY, John M.	LTC	USAF Div, JUSMAG-PHIL
GERMAIN, Joseph R.	LTC	4996th CA Gp (USAR), Philippines
FILIPOWICZ, John Jr.	MAJ	4996th CA Gp (USAR), Philippines
HIGGINS, Hubert	MAJ	4996th CA Gp (USAR), Philippines
SMITH, Scott W.	MAJ	USAF Div, JUSMAG-PHIL
FRAZAR, Joe N.	CPT	Aide-de-Camp, Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL

b. Military Personnel (Philippine)

YAN, Manuel T.	GEN	Chief of Staff, AFP
TOBIAS, G.V.	MG(Ret)	Chairman, Bicol Region Disaster Coordinating Committee (RDCC)

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
RUIZ, Hilario M.	COMMO (PN)	Acting Dcofs, AFP
RAMOS, Fidel V.	BG	DCofS, Home Defense Activities, AFP
ILETO, Rafael M.	BG	CG, Philippine Army
GARCIA, Eduardo M.	BG	Acting Chief, Philippine Constabulary
SINGSON, Jesus Z.	BG	CG, Philippine Air Force
PAREDES, ZOSIMO T.	BG	ZC, II PC Zone
BORROMEO, Juanito T.	COL	Chief, HDCO, DND
AGUILAR, Joreim I.	COL	Chief, OMRA, CHQ
SANTOS, Paterno R.	COL	Chief, OHDA, (G-7) PA
DeLOS REYES, Edmundc	COL	Dir, OCR, PAF
PECACHE, Guillermo A	COL	Chief, OCR, GHQ
MERCADO, Hilario	CPT (PN)	Chief, OHDA, PN
MANGONON, Abraham C.	COL	Sec Joint Staff, AFP
TERUEL, Raymundo Y.	COL	J-6 GHQ, AFP
ESPIRITU, Bernardo V	COL	J-7, GHQ, AFP
JOAQUIN, Carlos L.	LTC	Chief, OHDA, PC
SAMARISTA, C. G.	MAJ	HDCO, DND
RUEDA, R. E., Jr.	MAJ	HDCO, DND
CELESTIAL, R. G.	CDR (PN)	HDCO, DND
VILLANUEVA, Domingo	MAJ	Office, HDA, GHQ, AFP
Civilian Personnel (	.)	
RAFFERTY, James	Civ	SA to the Ambassador
WELTON, Joe	Civ	USAID

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
BROWN, Lyle	Civ	Chairman, USAID Disaster Committee
FRALEIGH, Bert	Civ	Food for Peace, USAID
MILLER, H. L.	Civ	USIS
OTTERSON, J. B.	Civ	Audio/Visual Section, USIS
SENZ, Frank L.	Civ	Dir, CRS
BRUNO, Frank	Civ	CRS
KRIEGEL, Richard C.	LTC(USMCR)	School Restoration Program, USAID
KIEVES, Jack	Dr.	Dir, Public Health, USAID

d. Civilian Personnel (Philippine)

CRUZ, Amadeo	Secretary	Bureau of Health, Manila
CARLOTTA	Director	Bureau of Health Services
CRISOL, Jose M.	Undersecretary	Home Defense Activities Manila
JUSTINIANO, Guillerno	Dr.	Bureau of Health Services, Manila
REFUERZO, Pedro	Dr.	Dir, Bureau of Animal Industry
CABRERA, D. J.	Dr.	Chief, Animal Disease, BAI, Manila

2. Bicol Region.

a. Albay Province.

(1) Military Personnel (U

None

(2) Military Personnel (Philippine).

CRUZ, Isagani P.	COL	Provincial Commander (PC)
GABAT, Serafin R.	MAJ	Asst Provincial Cmdr (PC)
DOMINGO, Stefani C.	MAJ (PC)	OIC, City Police, Legazpi City

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
OLI, Prospero	CPT	Project Officer, 201st CRU (PC)
MARCELO	1LT	Admin Off, Albay PC HQ
LIVICA, Eduardo A.	LT	Albay PC HQ
RAMOS, B.	1LT (MC	Provincial HQ (PC), Albay
PANGANIBAN, Roberto	1LT (DC	1325th Dental Team (PC), Albay

(3) Civilian Personnel (U.S.)

ROGERS, Richard H.	Civ	PSD Advisor, Bicol Region (USAID Rep)
SHARP, Francis	Civ	Coordinator, US Peace Corp
SCHOFF, Allen	Civ	Peace Corps Volunteer
CURTAIN, Joe	Civ	Peace Corps Volunteer
VIANI, Nicholas	Civ	Peace Corps Volunteer
D'ADREA, Shirley	Civ	Peace Corps Volunteer
BATES, Frank	Priest	Devine World College, Legazpi City
FEWKES, Eldred	Vice Pr	Legazpi Oil, Legazpi City

(4) Civilian Personnel (Philippine).

ESTEVEZ, Jose S.	Governo	Albay Province
SALALIMA, Jesus	Vice Governo	Albay Province
ZIGA, Venancio P.	Congressma	Albay Province
IMPERIAL, Carlos R.	Congressma	Albay Province
IMPERIAL, Gregorio S	Mayor	Legazpi City
TORRE, Bernardino B.	Mayor	Bacacay Municipality
GUERRERO, Wilfredo L	Mayor	Camalig Municipality
JAUCIAN, Vicente	Mayor	Daraga Municipality
GARCIA, Jose	Mayor	Guinobatan Municipality

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
PALES, Tom C.	Mayor	Jovellar Municipality
DYCOCO, Querobin	Mayor	Libon Municipality
GAYA, Rafael	Mayor	Ligao Municipality
BITARA, Marciano	Mayor	Malilipot Municipality
KARE, Consuelo	Mayor	Malinao Municipality
PAWA, Carlos	Mayor	Manito Municipality
RICARTE, Jose	Mayor	Oas Municipality
PAVIA, Protesto	Mayor	Pioduran Municipality
SABATER, Conrado	Mayor	Polangui Municipality
DE LA CRUZ, Amando Q.	Mayor	Rapu-Rapu Municipality
BERCES, Leticia	Mayor	Tabaco Municipality
BERCES, Pacita	Councilor	Tabaco Municipality
CLUTARIO, Oriel	Mayor	Tiwi Municipality
YUHICO, Delfin	CPT (Ret)	Special Asst to Governor, Albay
DE VERA, Daniel	Civ	Tech Asst to Governor, Albay
REANTASO, Celesti	Civ	Chief APC, Albay Provinc
ERESTAIN, M. F.	Civ	Provincial Development Officer (PACD)
CARILLO, Ernesto	Civ	Asst PDO (PACD), Albay Province
SAMARISTA, Bernardo, Jr.	Dr.	Provincial Dental Office
DE LA CRUZ, Pedro	Civ	Provincial Engineer
FERNANDO, Jose	Dr.	Provincial Health Office
PASAMBA, Giobanni	Dr.	Provincial Veterinarian
CALLOS	Civ	Manager, Village Hotel & Restaurant

b. Camarines Sur Province.

(1) Military Personnel (U.S.).

None

(2) Military Personnel (Philippine).

NAME	GRADE	Psn/Job
LIZARDO, V.	LTC	Opn Off, RDCC
NARAG, A.	LTC	Opn Off, RDCC
DE GUZMAN, F.	MAJ	Med Off, RDCC

(3) Civilian Personnel (U.S.).

None

(4) Civilian Personnel (Philippine).

CLEDERO, Armando B.	Governor	Camarines Sur Province
PINEDA, Manuel D.	Dr.	Regional Health Officer
AVELINO, F.	Dr.	Provincial Health Officer
DIALOGO, J.	Dr.	Liaison Officer, Camarines Sur

c. Catanduanes Province.

(1) Military Personnel (U.S.).

None

(2) Military Personnel (Philippine).

ANIANO	MAJ	Provincial Commander (PC)

(3) Civilian Personnel (U.S.).

None

(4) Civilian Personnel (Philippine).

BANAS, Ramon J.	Dr.	Provincial Health Officer

TAB D (CIVAC Team Composition) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Acti
Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

1. Headquarters and Control Team.

PSN	RANK	NAME	UNIT
OIC	MAJ	GREGORY, Paul A.	1st CA Bn
Admin Off	1LT	MAC DONALD, John G., Jr.	1st CA Bn
NCOIC	1SG	HENDERSON, Robert C.	1st CA Bn
Liaison NCO	1SG	BISHOP, Steve G.	1st CA Bn
Liaison NCO	SSG	ELDRED, James W.	1st CA Bn
Med Sup NCO	SSG	DIXON, William	1st CA Bn

2. Medical Serological Team.

OIC	CPT	KITCHENS, Benjamin	HHC, 1st SFG
Med Spec	SFC	KELLY, Jimmy R.	HHC, 1st SFG
Med Spec	SSG	DANKESREITER, William J.	1st CA Bn
Med Spec	SGT	LEAF, Ralph A.	Co B, 1st SFG

3. Medical Health Team.

OIC	CPT	BUTNER, Robert W.	HHC, 1st SFG
Med Spec	SFC	MILLER, Harold D., Jr.	1st CA Bn
Med Spec	SSG	GOLD, John J., Jr.	Co A, 1st SFG
Med Spec	SGT	MADISON, James D.	HHC, 1st SFG

4. Dental Team.

OIC (3 - 13 Jan)	CPT	RAMOS, John	HHC, 1st SFG
OIC (13 - 22 Jan)	CPT	HOBBS, James	HHC, 1st SFG
OIC (22 Jan - 20 Feb)	CPT	HERBERT, Richard A.	USADA, USMEDC
Dental Tech	SSG	LOA, Jesus R.	1st CA Bn
Dental Tech	SSG	CARADINE, Morris, Jr.	1st CA Bn
Dental Tech	SSG	WILLIAMS, Sidney	Co B, 1st SFG
Dental Tech	SP5	YOUNG, James	HHC, 1st SFG

5. Veterinary Team.

OIC	CPT	HESTON, Robert A.	1st CA Bn
Vet Tech	SSG	HERRIN, John H.	1st CA Bn
Vet Tech	SP5	PESSON, Carl L.	1st CA Bn
Vet Tech	SP5	MC MILLAN, Lawrence T.	1st CA Bn

6. Sanitation Engineer Team.

OIC	CPT	KARNS, Thomas C.	539th Engr Det
Env Spec	SFC	GRANT, Carstairs	1st CA Bn
Env Spec	SFC	DAVIS, A. W.	1st CA Bn

7. Construction Engineer Team.

OIC	1LT	GILLETTE, John E.	1st CA Bn
Engr NCO	SFC	SINGER, Barry	539th Engr Det
Engr NCO	SFC	MARTIN, Otis	539th Engr Det
Engr NCO	SFC	BLISTYAK, Edward	539th Engr Det
Engr NCO	SFC	FLYNN, Jack C.	1st CA Bn
Engr NCO	SSG	HACKETT, Louis W.	1st CA Bn

8. Engineer Augmentation Team.

OIC	CPT	MATELIC, Gale B.	Co C, 1st SFG
Team Sgt	MSG	SPROUSE, Robert L.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SFC	DUGGER, Freddie	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO (9 - 30 Jan)	SFC	GAMEZ, Joseph M.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SFC	MC KEITHE, Billy A.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SFC	WATKINS, Patrick N.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO (9 - 13 Jan)	SSG	THORNTON, James B.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SSG	WESTFALL, Edward H.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SGT	FARLEY, Curtis	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SGT	LILLEY, Robert M.	Co C, 1st SFG
Engr NCO	SGT	ROCKWELL, David O.	Co C, 1st SFG

9. Audio/Visual Team.

NCOIC	SSG	DELAFCHELL, Robert W.	18th PSYOP Co
Audio Spec	SP5	KEHOE, David W.	15th PSYOP Det
Visual Spec	PFC	ALLYN, Terry F.	18th PSYOP Co

TAB E (Funding) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - Feb 71])

1. Administrative Expenses:	
TDY (Per Diem)	$30,877.83
In-County Transportation	257.70
Repairs	96.50
Administrative Expenses	205.50
POL	392.00
Miscellaneous	191.60
	$32,021.13
2. Medical Expenses:	
Medical Health Team	$ 3,992.96
Medical Serological Survey Team	2,188.46
"A" Team	637.58
Engineer Teams	77.93
3. Dental Team	2,356.35
4. Veterinary Team	1,242.75
5. Engineer Expenses	
Sanitation	7,374.85
Construction	7,154.70
Augmented Engineer Team	3,115.25
6. Audio/Visual Team (No Cost)	
Sub Total	$28,140.83
TOTAL	$60.161.96

TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

HEADQUARTERS AND CONTROL TEAM

1. General.

a. The Headquarters and Control Team provided the command, liaison, planning and coordinating staff functions for the entire team. In addition, it supervised the deployment and operation of this highly specialized Comprehensive Civic Action Program, in the multiple areas of operation within the Republic of the Philippines. The Comprehensive Civic Action Team was composed of three engineer teams, two medical teams, one dental team, one audio/visual team, one veterinary team plus the Headquarters and Control Team; all tailored especially for the Bicol Region Civic Action Self-Help Operation.

b. Prior to the Deployment of the CIVAC Team. a predeployment training program was established, and included subjects in basic engineering, preventive medicine, oral hygiene, veterinary techniques and maintenance. In addition, physical training and individual team on-the-job training under the supervision of the individual team leaders was conducted.

c. Mission planning, funding, procurement of equipment/supplies, and required personnel administration requirements were accomplished IAW 1st SFG Memo No. 612-1, dtd 15 Sep 71.

d. In the operational area, the Headquarters and Control Team established its headquarters in Legazpi City (Daraga), Albay Province, which afforded the team a centralized location for establishing the Combined Headquarters with the host country counterparts from which effective control of the entire operation could be coordinated and maintained in close cooperation with our counterparts.

e. A second element of the Headquarters and Control Team was a two man liaison team at HQ, JUSMAG-PHIL located in Manila. The principal functions of the liaison team were to keep the Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL informed on the progress of the operation and to coordinate with both U.S. and Philippine Agencies in the Manila/Clark AFB area for the required administration and logistical support.

APPENDIXES:

1 - Supplies
2 - Equipment
3 - Counterparts
4 - Time Table
5 - Photos

APPENDIX 1 (Supplies) to TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST (IN PESOS)
Acetate	30 yds	₱ 1.40	₱ 54.00
X-Ray (Dental)	1 ea	10.00	10.00
Ballpoint pens	6 boxes	.60	3.60
Long pad	1 ea	.70	.70
Stapler	1 ea	2.80	2.80
Staples	1 box	3.50	3.50
Scotch Tape	1 roll	3.50	3.50
Film developing	17 rolls		295.75
Rubber Stamp	11 ea		26.50
Battery, BA30	8 boxes	6.50	52.00
Stamp Pad	1 ea	8.95	8.95
Cashiers book	1 ea	3.50	3.50
Card Catalog	10 pks	1.20	12.00
Electric outlet	2	2.00	4.00
Plastic tape	1 roll	1.50	1.50
Cardboard boxes	1 doz	3.40	3.40
Blueprint	15 pcs	1.35	20.25
Blueprint	7	10.00	70.00
Telegram	8	5.40	43.14
Transformer	2	197.80	395.60
White Cardboard	12 pcs	.25	3.00

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COS	TOTAL COST (IN PESOS)
Color pens	1 set	₱ 10.95	₱ 10.95
Technigraph pen	1	20.00	20.00
Pen set	1	9.90	9.90
Pencil/pen set	5 sets	12.50	62.50
Map tacks	5 boxes	4.50	22.50
India ink	1 btl	17.50	17.50
Steadilier F	1 doz	9.50	9.50
Steadilier HB	1 doz	9.50	9.50
Paint, flat	20 gal	5.00	100.00
Paint thinner	1 gal	2.80	2.80
Paint	3-1/2 pts	2.50	7.50
Paint	2-1/2 pts	2.15	4.30
Carbon paper	5 boxes	Self Service	
Typing paper	10 pks	Self Service	

TOTAL ₱1,294.64 (pesos)

Admin expenses	TOTAL $205.50 (US)
In-country Transportation	257.70
Vehicle Repairs	96.50
POL	392.00
Service & Misc	191.60
TDY	30,877.83
TOTAL	$32,021.13

APPENDIX 2 (Equipment) to TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

ITEM	QUANTITY
Field desk	5
Field safe	1
Folding chairs	6
Adding machine (manual)	1
Coffee Pot (32 cup)	1
Typewriters	2
Radios (AN/PRC-74)	2
1/4 Ton Truck w/trailer	2
Foot lockers	5
Slide projector	1
3 KW generator	1
Batteries, BA 30	4
Radio batteries (for AN/PRC-74)	2 cases
SAFAsia Plaques	2
SAFAsia Certificates of Achievement	18
SAFAsia Cigarette lighters	12

PLL FOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE: (carried by mechanic)

Carburator	2
Fuel pump	1
Spark plugs	18
Water pump	1

ITEM	QUANTITY
Inner tubes	2
Prop Shaft Bolts	12
Spark plug wires	2
Distributor	1
Generator	1
Voltage Regulator	1
Clutch disk	1
Fuel tanks	3
Gasket paper	1 roll
Axle seals	4
Temperature gauge	1
Oil pressure gauge	1
Rear prop shaft	1
Gas cap	1
Radiator cap	1
Head lamps	2
Shear pins	10
Horn kits	2
Windshield	1

APPENDIX 3 (Counterparts) to TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	RANK	Psn/Title	Period of Time With Team
CRUZ, K. C.	COL	Provincial Commander (PC)	5 weeks
YUHICO, Delfin C.	CPT (Ret)	Special Asst to Prov Governor	55 days
OLI, Prospero	CPT (PC)	Project Officer, 201st CRU, PC	60 days
DeVERA, Daniel	Civ	Tech Asst to Prov Governor	45 days

APPENDIX 4 (Time Table) to TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

TIME TABLE

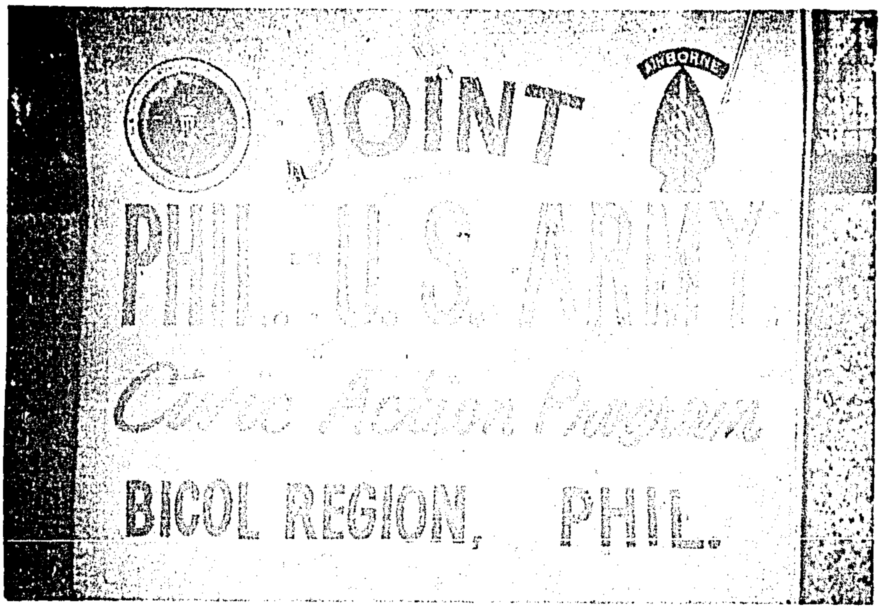
Day/Month to Day/Month	LOCATION
3 Jan	Advance party departed Okinawa
6 Jan	Liaison established with JUSMAG-PHIL
10 Jan	Main body departed Okinawa
11 Jan	Operation began
12 Jan	Radio communication established between home station and operational area
25 Feb	Operation terminated
26 Feb	Main body began departing operational area
28 Feb	Rear detachment departed operational area
3 Mar	Final briefing at Manila by OIC
5 Mar	Last element of the CIVAC Team closed in at home station (Due to non-availability of USAF Mission Aircraft, all equipment, to include the eleven (11) vehicles remained at Clark AFB with 4 personnel ıtil the last of the equipment was returned to ıme station).

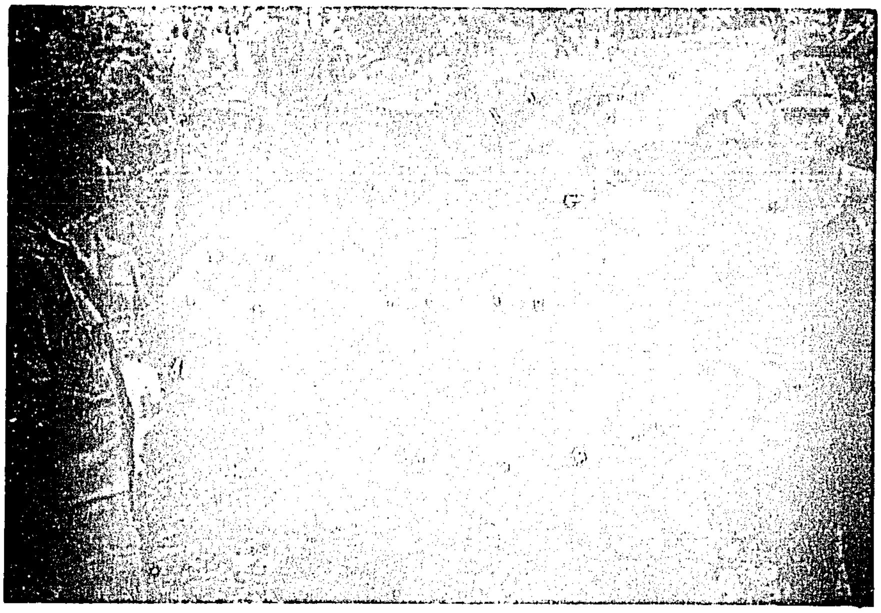
APPENDIX 5 (Photos) to TAB F (Headquarters & Control Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Top Photo - Headquarters Sign indicating Joint U.S. Army-Philippine effort.

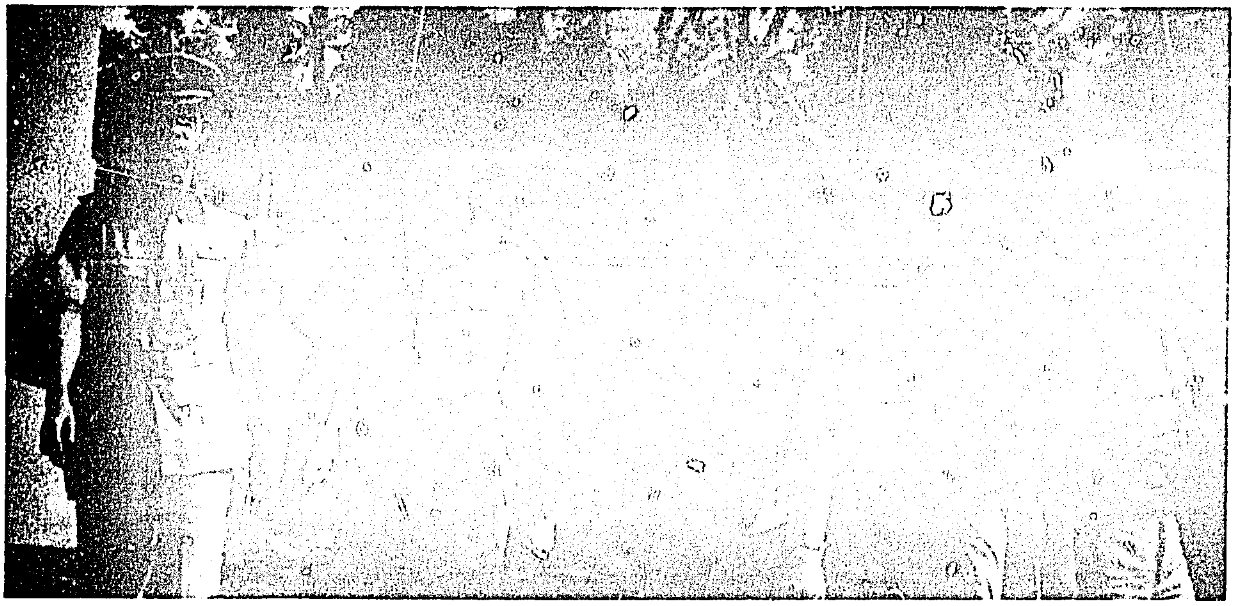
Bottom Photo - A member of the "A" Detachment briefs Colonel Simpson, CO, SAFAsia, on the typhoon proof school project.





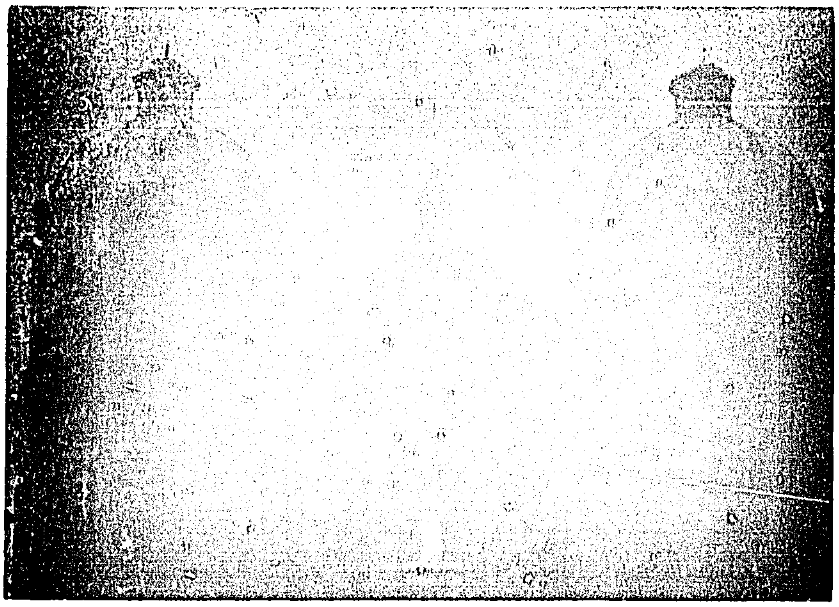
Photograph Description: Top Photo - Mayor of Malinao Municipality escorts General Pickett, Chief, JUSMAG-PHIL; General Ramos (behind General Pickett), Chief, OHDA AFP; and Dr. Estevez, Governor of Albay Province.

Bottom Photo: Governor Estevez briefs General Pickett and party on the Geothermal electric plant project at Tiwi Municipality, Albay Province.

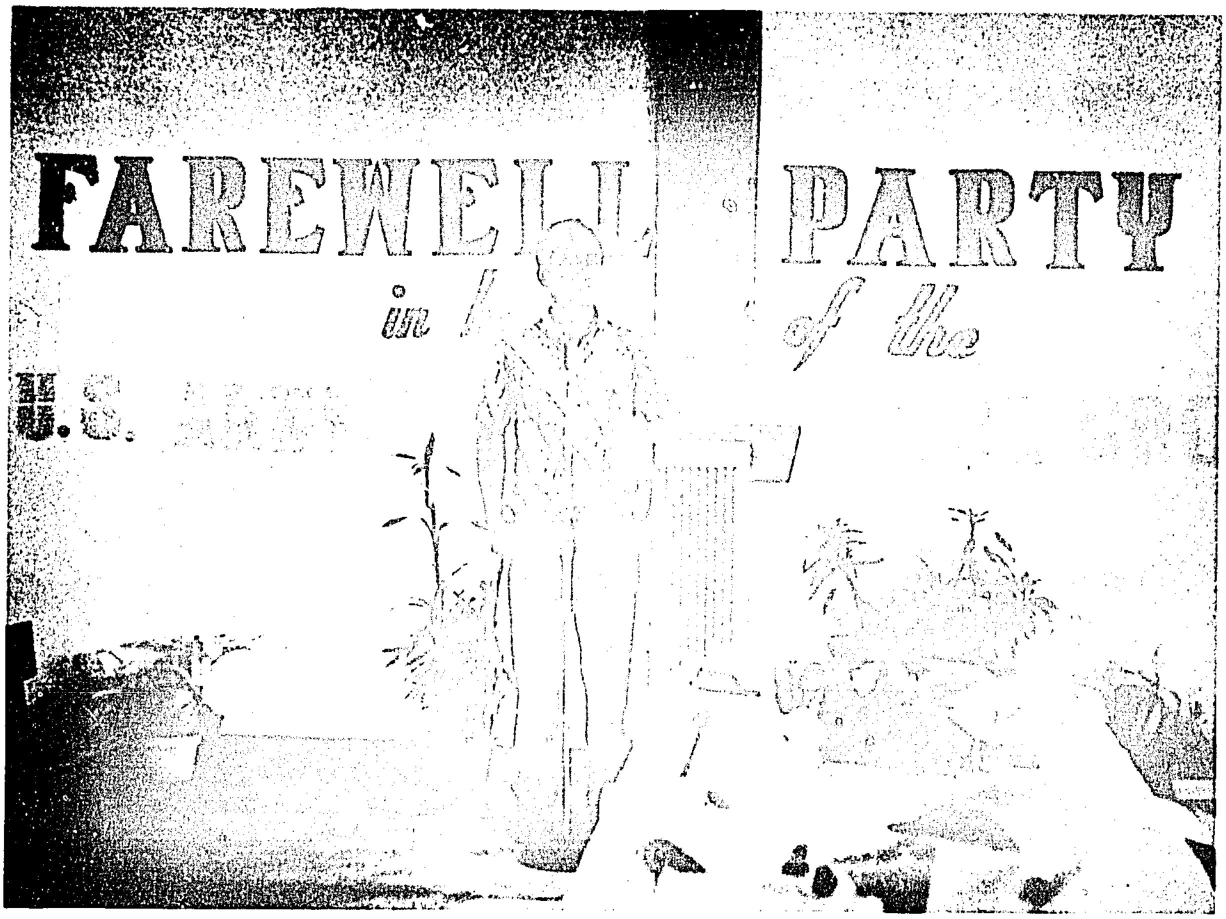


Photograph Description: Top Photo - The Mayon Volcano provides a picturesque background for Provincial Governor Estevez; MAJ Gregory, U.S. Team OIC; and other team members while inspecting school projects on San Miguel Island.

Bottom Photo - Church of Santo Domingo is typical of the Spanish churches that abounds throughout the Province.



Photograph Description: Mr. Ernesto Carillo, Deputy Provincial Development Officer (PDO), Albay Province, gives a fairwell speech to the CIVAC Engineer Team on the occasion of the inauguration of a new typhoon proof school at Malinao Municipality, Albay Province.



TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

MEDICAL SEROLOGICAL SURVEY TEAM

1. The Serological Survey was a continuation of the one conducted through the collection and analysis of blood samples during the civic action operation conducted in Eastern Samar in May - Jun 70. On that survey, several samples were taken in areas where the U.S. Army Engineer Construction and Training teams were located as well as in Eastern Samar. Based on the results of that survey it was proposed to expand the statistical base by conducting additional sampling in the Visayas Island Group and in the Bicol Region. The combined medical team consisted of Armed Forces of the Philippines, Filipino Department of Health, and U.S. Army Medical personnel working in close conjunction with local health authorities. Coordination was effected through the Home Defense Center (Community Relations Center) in the areas concerned. Initial coordination was accomplished in Manila with Chief, Office of Home Defense Activities; Headquarters, Philippine Constabulary at Camp Crame; Secretary, Bureau of Health Services in Manila; and Civic Action Officer, JUSMAG-PHIL.

2. As a result of the coordination it was decided that transportation for the team would be provided by the Philippine Air Force. LT Miquel Valdez was selected as the Philippine Constabulary Medical Officer to accompany the team throughout the mission. Thereafter, at each place visited various Armed Forces of the Philippines, Philippine Constabulary, Provincial, Municipal and other local health authorities worked in close contact with the team.

3. During the MEDCAP in Mindoro Oriental, the team worked closely with the 262d Philippine Constabulary Company, Mindoro Oriental. In addition, the MEDCAP effort was coordinated through the Provincial Health Officer who provided support in the form of transportation and manpower. Barrios were visited in the vicinity of the following municipalities; San Teodoro, Victoria, Pinanalayan Bongabon, and Calapan. At the first site, (San Teodoro) the MEDCAP team was augmented by three (3) rural health officers, and almost one half of the medicines were expended the first day. Thereafter, only Dr. Valdez and Dr. Kitchens saw patients and prescribed medications. A very low level of medical and sanitary conditions were found in Mindoro Oriental. Tuberculosis is prevalent (almost 80% of the children 7-8 years of age in a recent survey in some barrios) and accounts for considerable disability.

4. In the more arid climate of Mindoro Occidental, medical and sanitary conditions were found to be improved over what the team had encountered on the other side of the island. This is considered to be attributed to the fact that this area is more open, with less crowding of the populace. Excellent support was provided by all of the Provincial Health Officials, as well as the Mayors of the Municipalities and the Barrio Captains. The first three days of the MEDCAP were spent in remote barrios on the islands of Iling and Ambulong (islands off the coast of Mindoro). All travel was by pan-boat. Some of the barrios had

not been visited by a medical team since WWII. As in other rural areas of the Philippines, there was evidence of upper respiratory infections, parasitism, malnutrition and tuberculosis. Upon return from these islands, two (2) barrios north of San Jose were visited, where similar medical conditions were found.

5. The medical civic action in the Cebu area was limited to operations on three (3) islands off the Southeast Coast of Cebu. These islands, which were designated by the Philippine Constabulary and local health officials as those in most need of medical care, were the islands of Cabalan, Kuaming and Olango. Widespread disease and poor sanitation was found on Cabalan and Kuaming Islands, but because of the proximity of Olango to Cebu and the availability of a private medical practitioner on the island, better medical conditions were found on Olango. On the island of Kuaming, an epidemic of dysentary was present when the team arrived. (Two children had died within five days preceding the arrival of the team). Many cases were treated and the team assisted in an epidemiological survey to try to determine the cause of the outbreak. Samples of water were obtained from each of the twelve (12) wells on the island and were delivered to Cebu for bacterial analysis. Results were to be forwarded to the medical health officer and rural health office in the area.

6. A successful Medical Civic Action Program was accomplished in four of the most isolated barrios of Iloilo. The critera for selection (which was used throughout the MEDCAP) was that the barrios should be isolated from medical care, must not have a private practitioner available, and must be accessible either by boat or jeep. Three (3) of the barrios (Inca, Lambuano and Janiuay) are north and northeast of Iloilo City. The fourth barrio (Cabalagaan) is a remote section of an island (Guimaras Island) southeast of Iloilo City. A total of 1,015 patients were treated (excluding dental patients). The MEDCAP effort on Iloilo was a combined Philippine Army, Philippine Constabulary, U.S. Army venture. The team included two Philippine Army doctors and one Philippine Army dentist, in addition to the U.S. team and Dr, Valdez of the Philippine Constabulary. Generally speaking, sanitary practices were found to be higher in the Visayans than in those areas visited in Mindoro.

7. In Negros Oriental, coordination was made with Governor Perices, Provincial Governor; Dr. Rustia, Provincial Health Officer; and Colonel Segura, Provincial Commander (PC). Because of the large number of Medical Doctors and auxillary health personnel working with the team, many patients were seen in a relative short time and the medicines were expended in three days. 905 patients were seen in two (2) barrios, excluding dental patients (the Philippine Constabulary dental officer and his assistant also augmented the team). As in other provinces, no immunizations were given and 40 sera were collected.

8. Although it had been four months since Typhoon Sening had ravaged the Bicol Region, to the U.S. Army team it appeared that the typhoon had hit Catanduanes Province only a few days previously. The provincial hospital, the Philippine Constabulary Headquarters, and almost all of the schools and rural health centers as well as many other municipal and private buildings were heavily damaged or destroyed by the typhoon. With almost all of their entire coconut crop destroyed, the people of the island were trying to increase their rice production, but still much rice was required from the mainland. Four (4)

sites on the island which were in the path of destruction of the typhoon were visited by the team. In most of these areas the rural health clinic had been destroyed along with many of the private houses. At the time of the MEDCAP, many of the homes had been partially rebuilt but work towards rebuilding the health centers seemed to be progressing slowly. The diseases encountered were typical of those found in other sections of the Philippines. Coordination was made in Catanduanes with Dr. Ramon J. Banas, the provincial health officer and Major Aniano the Philippine Constabulary Provincial Commander. At each barrio visited the rural health doctor assisted the team. Two Philippine Constabulary NCO's, one (1) or two (2) Peace Corps workers, one (1) doctor from the Provincial Health Department, and other auxillary personnel from the Health Department accompanied the team to the barrios, and over one thousand (1,000) patients were seen and treated on Catanduanes Island.

APPENDIXES:

1 - Statistics
2 - Medical Supplies List
3 - Equipment
4 - Counterparts
5 - Time Table
6 - Photos

APPENDIX 1 (Statistics) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

STATISTICS

LOCATION	PATIENTS TREATED	SERA DRAWN
1. Mindoro Oriental		
a. Calapan (P.C. Headquarters)	25	
b. San Teodoro	400	
c. Victoria	100	40
d. Pinamalayan (Panbisan Barrio)	180	
e. Bongabon (Batangan Village)	100	
f. Calapan (Lazareto Barrio)	70	
2. Mindoro Occidental		
a. Iling Island (Iling Barrio)	200	
b. Ambulong Island (Ambulong Barrio)	105	
c. Iling Island (Bangkol Barrio)	80	
d. Iling Island (Pawikan Barrio)	67	
e. Bato Eli	108	
f. Rizal	175	40
3. Cebu		
a. Cabalan Island	320	
b. Kuaming Island	200	40
c. Olango Island (Santa Rosa Barrio)	125	
4. Iloilo Province		
a. Inca	276	
b. Lambuano (Barrio Misi)	256	
c. Janiuay (Barrio Quipot)	225	

LOCATION	PATIENTS TREATED	SERA DRAWN
d. Guimaras Island (Barrio Cabalagnan)	258	40
5. Negros Oriental Province		
a. Santa Catalina (Barrio Amio)	405	
b. Mabinay (Barrio Pantao)	500	40
6. Catanduanes Province		
a. Baras (Barrio Agban)	140	
b. Baras	120	
c. San Miguel	255	
d. Bato (Batalay Barrio)	253	
e. San Andrews (Barrio Maygnaway)	303	40
TOTAL	5,246	240

Most Prevalent Diseases Treated:

1. Upper respiratory tract infections.
2. Parasitism (chiefly Ascaris).
3. Malnutrition (Calorie, Protein, and Vitamin deficiencies).
4. Gastroenteritis (including dysentary).
5. Skin diseases (chiefly fungal infections and pyoderma).
6. Tuberculosis (chiefly pulmonary)

APPENDIX 2 (Supplies) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Asprin Tablets, .5gm, 100s	60 btl	$ .22	$ 13.20
Ammonia Spirit Aromatic Inhalant, 10s	1 pg	.23	.23
Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 100s	15 btl	.31	3.65
Chloroquine Phosphate Tablets, 100s	2 btl	1.40	2.80
Detergent, Surgical (Phisohex) 1 gal	10 btl	3.76	37.60
Dextrose & Sodium Chloride Injection 1000 cc, 6s	1 box	4.13	4.13
Diphenydramine HCL Capsules (Benadryl) 100s	6 btl	.57	3.42
Ferrous Sulfate Tablets, 1000s	60 btl	.99	59.40
Prenatal Vitamin Tablets, 100s	30 btl	.80	24.00
Thimersol Tincture, 1/1000, 1 pt	1 btl	.56	.56
Isopropol Alcohol, 99%, 1 qt	80 btl	.60	48.00
Surgical Soap Cake, 4 oz	1000 ck	.07	70.00
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets, 1000s	5 btl	.87	4.35
Sulfisoxazole Tablets, 1000s (Gantrisin)	7 btl	9.00	63.00
Tetracaine Opthalmic Ointment, 12s	6 boxes	1.22	7.32
Zinc Oxide Ointment, 1 oz	20 tu	.09	1.80
Eugenol, USP, 1 oz	2 btl	.32	.64
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, 1 pt	10 btl	.18	1.80
Bacitracin Ointment, USP, 12s	25 boxes	1.49	40.35
Benzalkonium Chloride Tablets, 100s	1 btl	1.50	1.50
Acetyl Sulfisoxazole Oral Suspension (Gantrisin) NF, 1 pt	3 btl	2.17	6.51

Tetracycline HCL Tablets, 100s	20 btl	.86	17.20
Primaquine Phosphate Tablets, 100s	2 btl	.56	1.12
Sodium Sulfacetaminde Opthalmic Ointment, 12s	10 boxes	2.00	20.00
Gamma Benzene Hexachloride Ointment, 12s	4 boxes	2.00	8.00
Ringer's Injection, Lactated, 1000 cc, 6s	1 box	4.00	4.00
Sodium Salicylate Tablets, 1000s	20 btl	1.72	34.40
Selenium Sulfide Detergent	12 btl	.69	8.28
Silver Nitrate Applicators, 100s	1 btl	.91	.91
Isoniazid Tablets, USP (INH), 100s	60 btl	.21	12.60
Propantheline Bromide Tablets, 15mg, 100s	10 btl	1.54	15.40
Foot Powder, Fungicidal, 1 oz	40 cn	.09	3.60
Water for Injection, Sterile, 5 cc, 25s	2 boxes	1.66	3.32
Meprobamate Tablets, NF, .4gm, 500s	3 btl	1.81	5.43
Aluminum Hydroxide Gel w/Magnesium Tricilacate Tablets, (Gelusil), 100s	10 boxes	.74	7.40
Sodium Fluorecein Applicators, 100s	8 boxes	1.45	11.60
Octavitamin Drops, 30 cc	300 btl	.31	93.00
Lidocaine HCL Injection, 50 cc, 1%	2 btl	.38	.76
Piperazine Citrate Syrup, 1 pt	120 btl	.56	67.20
Tetracycline HCL Syrup, Buffered, 1 pt	12 btl	1.07	12.84
Calamine Lotion, Phenolated and Mentholated 4 fl oz	100 btl	.26	26.00
Prochlorperazine Edisylate Injection (Compazine) 100s	1 pg	36.00	36.00
Potassium Phenoxymethyl Penicillian Tablets, 400,000 units, 100s	30 btl	1.54	46.20
Erythromycin Tablets, USP, .25gm, 100s	3 btl	2.67	8.10
Undecyclenic Acid Ointment (Desenex)	150 tu	.13	19.50
Antivenon Polyvalent Kit, Single Dose	2 ea	5.50	11.00

Asprin & Ethoetazine Tablets (Zacterin) 100s	2 btl	15.80	31.60
Cepacol Throat Lozenges, 400s	4 boxes	2.96	11.84
Penicillian Injection, 400,000 units, 20s	3 pg	3.79	11.37
Nonavitamin Tablets, 100s	300 btl	.26	78.00
Wyanoids HC Suppositories, 12s	15 boxes	1.71	25.65
Tedral Tablets, 1000s	8 btl	10.30	82.40
Methyl Salicylate, USP, 1pt	160 btl	.98	156.80
Actifed Tablets, 100s	8 btl	1.36	10.88
Acetaminophen Solution (Tylenol) 15 cc	100 btl	.31	31.00
Cortisporin Otic Drops, 5 cc	120 btl	.48	57.60
Eye & Nose Drops, 1/2 oz	50 btl	.23	11.50
Sodium Chloride Tablets, 1000s (Salt)	4 btl	.57	2.28
Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Asprin, Caffine, Phenylephrine Tablets (Coriciden "D") 100s	8 btl	.96	7.68
Griseofulvin Tablets, USP, .50gm, 500s	2 btl	20.00	40.00
Quinacrine HCL Tablets, .1gm, 500s	1 btl	3.60	3.60
Biscadyl Tablets, 100s	1 btl	23.20	23.20
Pyrivium Paomate Oral Suspension	1 btl	1.04	1.04
Kaolin & Pectin Mixture, Dehydrated, .40gm	10 btl	.32	3.20
Calcium Carbonate & Aminoacetic Acid Tablets (Titralac), 500s	5 btl	2.88	14.40
Chloroquine & Primaquine Phosphate Tablets 150s	1 box	4.46	4.46
Hydrocortisone Cream, 1%, 1 oz	250 tu	.40	100.00
Tinactin Solution, 1%, 10 cc	15 btl	1.48	22.20
Brythromycin Suspension	20 btl	.74	14.80
Darvon, 65mg Plain, 500s	2 btl	13.30	26.60
Acetaminophen Tablets (Tylenol) 1000s	2 btl	3.51	7.02
A-Fil Sunburn Cream	4 tu	1.00	4.00

Bandage, Cotton, Elastic, 3", 12s	1 pg	3.48	3.48
Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 3", 12s	1 pg	1.98	1.98
Cotton, Absorbant, Sterile, 1oz roll	10 pg	.21	2.10
Surgical Adhesive Tape, 3" X 5 yds	6 sl	.28	1.68
Sponge, Surgical, 4X4", 8 ply, 200s	10 pg	1.17	11.70
Bandage, Absorbant, Adhesive, 3/4X 3" (Bandaids), 100s	20 boxes	.28	5.60
Holder, Suture, Needle, Hagar-Mayo, 6"	1 ea	3.40	3.40
Cotton Tipped Applicators, 6", 100s	2 pg	.13	.26
Depressors, Toungue, Wood, 100s	8 boxes	.27	2.16
Handle, Surgical Knife, Detachable Blade, #3	2 ea	.73	1.46
Needle, Suture, Catgut, 1/2 circle, Taper Point, Size 2, 6s	1 pg	.45	.45
Needle, Suture, Catgut, Mayo, Size 4, 6s	1 pg	.39	.39
Scissors, Bandage, Angular, Lister, 7-1/4"	3 ea	1.63	4.89
Blade, Surgical Knife, Sterile, #25, 6s	1 pg	.39	.39
Blade, Surgical Knife, Sterile, #11, 6s	1 pg	.37	.37
Blade, Surgical Knife, Sterile, #20, 6s	1 pg	.41	.41
Pharyngeal Airway, Plastic, Adult-Child	1 ea	.23	.23
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Nylon, Size 3	1 ea	3.85	3.85
Syringe, Hypodermic, Disposable, Sterile 5 cc, 100s, without needle	1 pg	4.10	4.10
Razor, Surgical Preparation, Straight, Large	1 ea	2.32	2.32
Suture, Nonabsorbable, Surgical Silk, Size 00, 17 Strands	1 pg	2.54	2.54
Needle, Hypodermic, Disposable, 21 ga, 1-1/4" 100s	1 box	1.65	1.65
Intraveneous Injection Set, Disposable Type, Field	6 sets	.34	.34

Catheter, Urethral, Plastic, Disposable Round Tip, 16 fr, 100s	3 pg	No Charge	
Pin, Safety, Medium, Curved, 12s	4 pg	.12	.48
Hot Water Bag	6 ea	1.29	7.74
Basin, Emesis, CRS	2 ea	1.20	2.40
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, Plastic, 13 dram, 72s	5 pg	1.31	6.55
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, Plastic, 10 dram, 72s	5 pg	1.13	5.65
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, Plastic, 7 dram, 72s	5 pg	1.79	8.95
Envelope, Drug Dispensing, 100s	50 pg	.29	14.50
Slide, Microscope	36 ea	No Charge	
Benedryl, Expectcract 402	300 ea	No Charge	
SSKI	30 ea	No Charge	
Compocillin K	100 ea	No Charge	
M			
Morphine Injection, USP, 16 mg, 1.5 cc syrette, 5s	2 pg	2.33	4.66
Sodium Secobarbital Capsules, 100 mg, 1000s	1 btl	.41	.41
Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 100s	15 btl	.31	4.65
Prenatal Vitamin Tablets, 100s	4 btl	.80	3.20
Surgical Soap, 4 oz	72 ck	.07	5.04
Surgical Lubricant	4 tu	.18	.72
Sodium Sulfacetamide Opthalmic Ointment, 12s	7 boxes	2.00	14.00
Tetracycline HCL Syrup, Buffered, 1 pt	6 btl	1.07	6.42
Potassium Phenoxymethyl Penicillian Tablets 400,000 units, 100s	10 btl	1.54	15.40
Undecyclenic Acid Ointment	114 tu	.13	14.82
Nonavitamin Tablets, 100s	150 btl	.26	39.00
Chloroquine & Primaquine Phasphate Tablets, 500s	1 btl	12.00	12.00
Triethanolamine Polypetide	20 pg	.91	18.20

Eye & Nose Drops, 1/2 oz	13 btl	.23	2.99
Hydrocortisone Cream, 1%, 1 oz	200 tu	.40	80.00
Erythromycin Suspension	12 btl	.74	8.88
Tigan Capsules, 25mg, 500s	1 btl	22.00	22.00
Phenadonna Elixir, 2 oz	100 btl	No Charge	
Bandage, Cotton, Elastic, 3"	1 pg	3.48	3.48
Scissors, Bandage, Angular, Lister, 7-1/4"	3 ea	1.63	4.89
Razor, Surgical Preparation, Straight, Large	1 ea	2.32	2.32
Needle, Hypodermic, Disposable, 22 ga, 1", 100s	1 box	1.63	1.63
Thermometer, Rectal, w/case	4 ea	.24	.96
Prescription Bottles, Narrow Mouth, 4 oz 72s	5 pg	2.69	13.45
Basin, Wash, 9 qt	2 ea	4.40	8.80
Cup, Speciman, Paper, 8 oz, w/lid, 500s	6 pk	9.65	57.90
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, Plastic, 7 dram, 72s	5 pg	1.79	8.95
Minor Surgery Set	4 sets	17.50	70.00
Scale, Personnel Weighing	1 ea	4.75	4.75
		TOTAL COST	$2,188.46

APPENDIX 3 (Equipment) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

EQUIPMENT

ITEM	QUANTITY
Centrifuge Pump, Hand Crank Type	1
AN/PRC-74 Radio	1
Foot Lockers, Civilian Type	17
Sphygomanometer	5
Otoscope-Opthalmoscope	5
Minor Surgery Set	5
Scale, Personnel Weighing, 250 lbs	1
Stethoscope, Bell Diaphram	5

APPENDIX 4 (Counterparts) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	RANK	Psn/Title	Period of Time With Team
VALDEZ, Miquel	LT (PC)	Medical Officer, Office, Chief Surgeon Constabulary	6 weeks
GALVEZ, Ceferino	Dr.	Provincial Health Officer, Mindoro Oriental	1 week
MENINA, Norberto P. Jr.	CPT (PC)	262d PC Co, Executive Officer, Mindoro Oriental	1 week
PANGANIBAN, Dommie F.	2LT (PC)	Project Officer, 262d PC Co, Mindoro Oriental	1 week
ABCEDE, Periecto R.	LTC (PC)	Provincial Commander, 262d PC Co, Mindoro Oriental	1 week
ARGANA, Felix U.	LTC (PC)	Provincial Commander, PC Co, Mindoro Occidental	1 week
ANGELES, Jose D.	1LT (PC)	Project Officer, PC Co, Mindoro Occidental	1 week
MATUNDAN, Aueuno M.	2LT (PC)	Asst Project Officer, PC Co, Mindoro Occidental	1 week
LARA	Dr.	Provincial Health Officer Mindoro Occidental	1 week
VALVERDE	Civ	Barrio Coordinator, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental	1 week
AYO, Greg L. L.	MAJ (PC)	Civic Action Officer, HQ 3d PC Zone, Cebu City	1 week
CABALLERO, Alfred D.	CPT (PC)	Dental Officer, 1331lth Dental Team (PC)	1 week
SAN DIEGO, Amando R.	Dr.	Provincial Health Officer Iloilo	1 week

NAME	RANK	Psn/Title	Period of Time With Team
CENIZA, Virgilio M.	1LT (PC)	Medical Officer, Cp Lapu Lapu, Cebu	2 weeks
DIAZ, Gumersindo	SGT (PC)	Cp Lapu Lapu, Cebu	2 weeks
ARUASO, Samson	SGT (PA)	Cp Lapu Lapu, Cebu	2 weeks
ESPINAL, Rodrigo M.	CPT (PA)	Project Officer, 116th HDC, Iloilo	1 week
RESULTAN, Jose	MAJ (PC)	Medical Officer, PC Co Negros Oriental	1 week
BARRANCO, Rodolfo	1LT (PC)	Dental Officer, PC Co Negros Oriental	1 week
SEGURA, Manuel F.	COL (PC)	Provincial Commander, PC Co, Negros Oriental	1 week
RUSTIA, Felipe	Civ Dr.	Provincial Health Officer Negros Oriental	1 week
BANAS, Ramon J.	Civ Dr.	Provincial Health Officer Catanduanes	1 week
ANIANO	MAJ (PC)	Provincial Commander Catanduanes	1 week

Approximately 100 additional medical and para-medical personnel (including doctors, NCO's, officers, Midwives, Peace Corps workers, nurses, and administrative workers) worked with the team during the six (6) weeks of medical civic action in the Republic of the Philippines.

APPENDIX 5 (Time Table) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

TIME TABLE

Day/Month to Day Month	LOCATION
4 Jan - 9 Jan	Manila
10 Jan	Calapan, Mindoro Oriental
11 Jan	San Teodoro, Mindoro Oriental
12 Jan	Victoria, Mindoro Oriental
13 Jan	Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental
14 Jan	Bongabon, Mindoro Oriental
15 Jan	Calapan, Mindoro Oriental
16 Jan	Manila
17 Jan	San Jose, Mindoro Occidental
18 Jan	Iling Island, Mindoro Occidental
19 Jan	Ambulong Island, Mindoro Occidental
19 Jan	Iling Island, Mindoro Occidental
20 Jan	Iling Island, Mindoro Occidental
21 Jan	Bato Eli, Mindoro Occidental
22 Jan	Rizal, Mindoro Occidental
23 Jan	San Jose, Mindoro Occidental
24 Jan - 25 Jan	Cebu City, Cebu
26 Jan - 27 Jan	Cabalan Island, Bihol
27 Jan - 28 Jan	Kuaming Island, Bihol
29 Jan	Olango Island, Cebu
30 Jan	Cebu City, Cebu

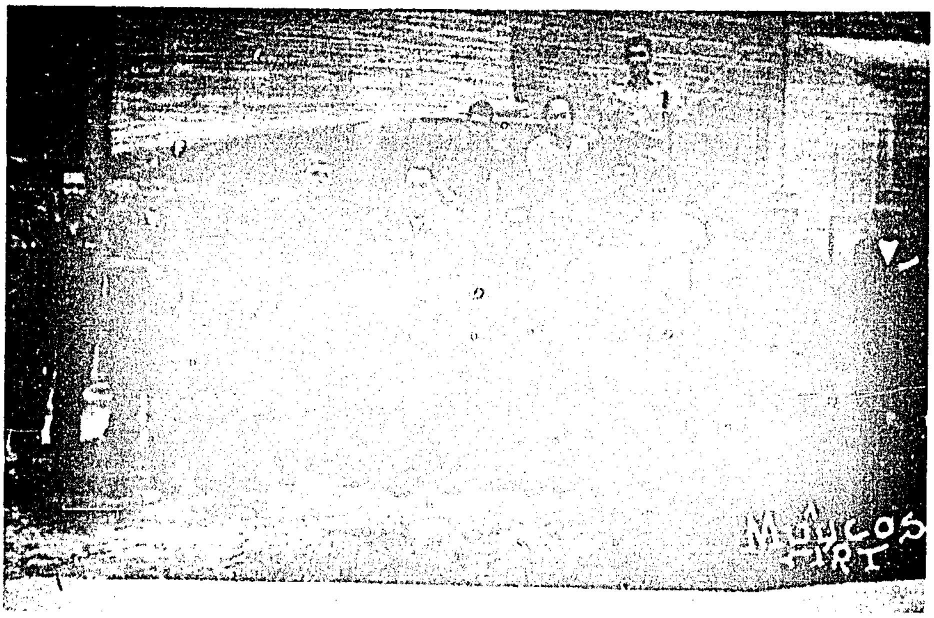
31 Jan - 1 Feb	Iloilo City, Iloilo
1 Feb - 2 Feb	Inca, Iloilo
3 Feb	Lambuano, Iloilo
4 Feb	Janiuay, Iloilo
5 Feb	Guimaras Island, Iloilo
6 Feb	Iloilo City, Iloilo
7 Feb	Dumaguete, Negros Oriental
8 Feb - 9 Feb	Santa Catalina, Negros Oriental
10 Feb	Mabinay, Negros Oriental
11 Feb	Dumaguete, Negros Oriental
12 Feb - 13 Feb	Cebu City, Cebu
14 Feb	Legazpi City, Albay
15 Feb	Virac, Catanduanes
16 Feb	Baras, Catanduanes
16 Feb	Baras, Catanduanes
17 Feb	San Miguel, Catanduanes
18 Feb	Bato, Catanduanes
19 Feb	San Andrews, Catanduanes
20 Feb	Legazpi City, Albay
21 Feb - 23 Feb	Manila
24 Feb	Okinawa

APPENDIX 6 (Photos) to TAB G (Medical Serological Survey Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Top Photo - The Combined Armed Forces of the Philippines-U.S. Army Serological Survey Team.

Bottom Photo - Patient examination at one of the six provincial sites visited by the survey team.



Photograph Description: Member of the U.S. Medical Serological Survey Team with one of the local people of the Visayan Island Group.

TAB H (Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

MEDICAL HEALTH TEAM

1. On 4 Jan 71, the medical team leader was deployed with the advance party to coordinate with provincial and local health officials in the prospective area of operations. On 7 Jan 71, the medical team departed Okinawa and was met by the team leader on 8 Jan 71, in Legaspi City, Albay Province. The combined MEDCAP commenced operations on 11 Jan 71 within the structure of the Provincial Health Department of Camarines Sur and its Rural Health Units. The operation within each municipality of the province included medical consultation and treatment(free clinics) at the Rural Health Unit, immunizations(if deemed necessary by the municipal health officer), distribution of family planning literature, and presenting instructional films concerning family planning, nutrition, proper methods of garbage disposal, and methods of preventing helminthic infestation. Random blood samples were drawn as a part of the Philippine geographical serological survey currently being conducted in South East Asia by 1st SFG(Abn) and 406th Medical Laboratory. During the first month of the MEDCAP, The Provincial Health Office at Naga City was designated as the logistical headquarters. Medical supplies were divided into three portions, one for each of three geographical areas in Camarines Sur Province. When operations were completed in one area the team would return to Naga City for re-supply and then proceed to the next area.

2. The medical team moved to Albay Province on 28 Jan 71 and organized and pre-packed medical supplies during the period 28 Jan 71 - 31 Jan 71. The combined MEDCAP for Albay Province was initiated on 1 Feb 71 within the structure of the Albay Provincial Health Department and its Rural Health Units. Legaspi City was designated as the logistical headquarters for the Albay MEDCAP. As in Camarines Sur, the supplies were divided into three portions, one for each geographical area. The operation at each location included medical consultation and treatment at the Rural Health Unit, immunizations, distribution of family planning pamphlets, and collection of blood samples for the serological survey.

3. The municipalities selected for our MEDCAP activities were chosen by the governor and provincial health officers, with the criteria being, that those municipalities most devasted by Typhoon Sening would receive the most assistance. The Municipal Health Officers (physicians) in each municipality to be visited were informed of our coming in advance and had made full arrangements for the team by the time of its arrival. At least one Philippine municipal health officer was present with the team at all times during periods of consultation and treatment. Transportation during the combined

MEDCAP was via U.S. Army 3/4 ton ambulance, with the exception of the visits to San Miguel and Batan Islands, in which cases commercial motor launches were utilized.

APPENDIXES

1-Statistics
2-Supplies
3-Equipment
4-Counterparts
5-Timetable
6-Photos

Appendix 1(Statistical Data) to TAB H(Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

STATISTICAL DATA

Municipality	Patients Treated	Patients immunized	Attendance at Health Films	Pamphlets Distributed	Serum Samples Drawn
1. Camarines Sur Province					
Sipocot	291	0	800	150	20
Cabusao	235	0	800	150	21
Lagonoy	455	0	2000	150	19
Tigaon	235	2974	2000	150	20
Sangay	193	604	1600	150	15
Ocampo	218	346	N/A	150	25
Buhi	858	77	N/A	150	15
2. Albay Province					
San Miguel Island	599	345	N/A	50	8
Malilipot	719	0	N/A	100	16
Batan Island	432	206	N/A	100	16
Manito	727	97	N/A	100	18
Jovellar	421	1010	N/A	100	17
Libon	444	210	N/A	100	14
TOTALS	5827	5869	7200	1600	224

3. Diseases Most Commonly Treated:

a. Respiratory, especially upper respiratory infection, pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchitus.

b. Gastro-intestinal, especially helminthic infestation and peptic disease.

c. Dermatological, especially pyoderma.

4. Diseases of interest (even though of low prevalence) included typhoid fever, leprosy and elephantiasis.

5. Laboratory Procedures

Venipuncture for serological survey	224
Urinalysis, test strip	60
Urinalysis, microscopic	12

Stool for ova & parasites	11
Hemoglobin	11
White blood count	10
Stool for occult blood	6
Potassium hydroxide preparation for fungus	4
Differential blood count	3
Malaria smear	3
Venipuncture for Widal test	1

Appendix 2 (Supplies) to TAB H (Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71

MEDICAL SUPPLY LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Aminophylline Injection,.5gm, 12s	1 box	$ 3.30	$ 3.30
Ammonia Spirit Aromatic Inhalant, 10s	1 pg	.23	.23
Cascara Sagrada Tablets, 100s	5 btl	.31	1.55
Detergent, Surgical (Phisohex) 1 gal	15 btl	3.76	56.40
Dextros & Sodium Chloride Injection 100cc, 6s	1 box	4.13	4.13
Diphenydramine HCL Capsules (Benadry), 100s	8 btl	.57	4.56
Ferrous Sulfate Tablets, 1000s	100 btl	.99	99.00
Prenatal Vitamin Tablets, 100s	50 btl	.80	40.00
Thimersol Tincture, 1/1000, 1pt	1 btl	.56	.56
Isopropol Alcohol, 99%, 1qt	200 btl	.60	120.00
Surgical Soap Cake, 4 oz	1500 ck	.07	105.00
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets, 1000s	5 btl	.87	4.35
Sulfisoxazole Tablets, 1000s(Gantrisin)	10 btl	9.00	90.00
Zinc Oxide Ointment, 1 oz	20 tu	.09	1.80
Eugenol, USP, 1 oz	5 btl	.32	1.60
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, 1 pt	15 btl	.18	2.70
Asprin Tablets, 5gm, 1000s	100 btl	.85	85.00
Surgical Lubricant	5 tu	.18	.90
Bacitracin Ointment, USP, 12s	40 boxes	1.49	49.60
Tetracycline HCL Tablets, 100s	50 btl	.86	43.00
Sodium Sulfacetamide Optamic Ointment, 12s	300 boxes	2.00	600.00
Gama Benzene Hexachloride Ointment 12s	50 boxes	2.00	100.00
Ringer's Injection, Lactated, 1000cc, 6s	2 boxes	4.00	8.00
Selenium Sulfide Detergent	15 btl	.69	10.35
Epinephrine Injection, 1/1000, 1cc 25s	1 box	1.91	1.91
Silver Nitrate Applicators, 100s	1 btl	.91	.91
Isoniazid Tablets, USP(INH), loos	100 btl	.21	21.00
Propantheline Bromine Tablets, 15gm, 100s	15 btl	1.54	23.10
Foot Powder, Fungicidal, 1 oz	150 cn	.09	13.50
Water fcr Injection, Sterile, 5cc, 25s	10 boxes	1.66	16.60
Aluminum Hydroxide Gel w/Magnesium Twicilacate Tablets,(Gelusil), 100s	15 boxes	.74	11.10
Sodium Fluorecein Applicators, 100s	2 boxes	1.45	2.90
Octavitamin Drops, 30 cc	400 btl	.31	124.00
Lidocaine HCL Injection, 50cc, 1%	3 btl	.38	1.14
Piperazine Citrate Syrup, 1 pt	150 btl	.56	84.00
Tetracycline HCL Syrup, Buffered, 1pt	15 btl	1.07	16.05
Prochlorperazine Maleate Capsules (Compazine. 250s	1 btl	23.00	23.00

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Calamine Lotion, Phenolated and Mentholated, 4 fl oz	100 btl	$ .26	$ 26.00
Prochlorperazine Edisylate Injection(Compazine) 100s	1 pg	36.00	36.00
Potassium Phenoxymethyl Penicillian Tablets, 400,000 units, 100s	100 btl	1.54	154.00
Undecyclenic Acid Ointment(Desenex)	100 tu	.13	13.00
Antivenon Polyvalent Kit, Single Dose	1 ea	5.50	5.50
Terpin Hydrate Elixir, 4 fl oz	400 btl	.23	92.00
Cepacol Throat Lozenges, 400s	6 boxes	2.96	17.76
Penicillian Injection, 400,000 units 20s	10 pg	3.79	37.90
Nonavitamin Tablets, 100s	400 btl	.26	104.00
Wyanoids HC Suppositories, 12s	30 boxes	1.71	51.30
Tedral Tablets, 1000s	10 btl	.98	9.80
Chloroguine & Primaquine Phosphate Tablets, 500s	1 btl	12.00	12.00
Actifed Syrup, Pediatric, 1 pt	12 btl	1.23	14.76
Actifed Tablets, 100s	10 btl	1.30	13.00
Cortisporin Otic Drops, 5cc	150 btl	.48	92.00
Triethanolamine Polypetide(Cerumenex)	20 pg	.91	18.20
Sodium Chloride Tablets, 1000s(Salt)	2 btl	.57	1.14
Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Asprin Caffeine, Phenylephrine Tablets (Coriciden "D") 100s	10 btl	.96	9.60
Griseofulvin Tablets, USP, .50 gm 500s	3 btl	20.00	60.00
Darvon 65mg Compound, 500s	3 btl	13.70	41.00
Pyrivium Paomate Oral Suspension	2 btl	1.04	2.08
Kaolin & Pectin Mixture, Dehydrated .40gm	100 btl	.32	32.00
Hydrocortisone Cream, 1%, 1 oz	300 tu	.40	120.00
Tinactin Solution, 1%, 10cc	20 btl	1.48	29.60
Erythromycin Suspension	20 btl	.74	14.80
Acetaminophen Tablets (Tylenol) 1000s	10 btl	3.51	35.10
Afrine, 3cc, 144s	5 pg	24.66	123.33
Pharmacy Item SSKI	30 btl	N/A	N/A
Bandage, Cotton, Elastic, 2", 12s	5 pg	3.48	17.40
Bandage, Gauze, Roller, 3", 12s	2 pg	1.98	3.96
Surgical Adhesive Tape, 3"X5yds	7 sl	.28	1.96
Moleskin Roll, 12"X5yds	1 ro	2.78	2.78
Sponge, Surgical, 4x4", 8 ply, 200s	15 pg	1.17	17.55
Surgical Adhesive Tape, 2"x5yds	2 sl	.31	.62
Bandage, Absorbant, Adhesive, 3/4 x 3" (Bandaids), 100s	30 boxes	.28	8.40
Holder, Suture, Needle, Hagar-Mayo 6"	2 ea	3.40	6.80
Pharyngeal Airway, Rubber, Large Adult	1 ea	.51	.51

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Applicator, Disposable, Wood, 864s	3 boxes	$ .59	$ 1.77
Depressors, Tongue, Wood, 100s	10 boxes	.27	2.70
Forceps, Hemostatic, Straight, 6-1/4"	1 ea	2.52	2.52
Forceps, Splinter, (Tweezers) 3-1/2"	1 ea	.70	.70
Handle, Surgical Knife, Detachable blade, #3	3 ea	.73	2.19
Needle, Suture, Catgut, 1/2 circle, Taper Point, Size 2. 6s	1 pg	.45	.45
Neddle, Suture, Catgut, Mayo Size 4, 6s	1 pg	.39	.39
Scissors, Bandage, Angular, Lister 7-1/4"	3 ea	1.63	4.89
Scissors, General Surgical, Heavy, 7"	2 ea	2.60	5.20
Splint, Wire Ladder	5 ea	.30	1.50
Blade, Surgical Knife, Sterile, #11, 6s	25 pg	.37	9.25
Pharyngeal Airway, Plastic, Adult-Child	1 ea	.23	.23
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Nylon, Size 3	1 ea	3.85	3.85
Cannula, Tracheotomy, Nylon, Size 6	1 ea	3.85	3.85
Syringe, Hypodermic, Disposable, Sterile, 5 cc, 100s without needle	3 pg	4.10	12.30
Razor, Surgical Preperation, Straight Large	2 ea	2.32	4.64
Blade, Surgical Razor, Single-edged Straight, 5s	3 pg	.20	.60
Suture, Nonabsorbable, Surgical Silk Braided, Size 00, 17 strands	5 pg	2.54	12.70
Needle, Hypodermic, Disposable 18 ga, 1-1/2", 100s	15 boxes	2.20	33.00
Needle, Hypodermic, Disposable 20 ga, 1-1/2", 100s	15 boxes	1.90	28.50
Neddle, Hypodermic, Disposable, 21 ga, 1-1/4", 100s	10 boxes	1.65	16.50
Gloves, Surgical, Sterile, Disposable Size 8-1/2, 36 pr	1 pg	8.02	8.02
Thermometer, oral, with case	10 ea	.28	2.80
Thermometer, Rectal, with case	5 ea	.24	1.20
Intraveneous Injection Set, Disposable Type, Field	10 se	.34	3.40
Basin, Emesis, CRS	3 ea	1.20	3.60
Tray, Instrument, CRS	1 ea	2.95	2.95
Cup, Specimen, Paper, 8 oz w/lid 500s	1 pg	9.65	9.65
Cup Specimen, Plastic, 4-1/2oz 100s	5 pg	14.40	72.00
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, plastic, 13 Dram, 72s	7 pg	1.31	9.17
Bottle, Snap-on-cap, Plastic 10 Dram,72s	7pg	1.13	7.91
Bottle, Snap-on-cap,Plastic 7 Dram, 72s	7 pg	1.79	12.53
Water Purification Tablets, Iodine 50s	10 btl	.09	.90
Envelope, Drug Dispensing, 100s	75 pg	.29	18.95
Test Tube Rack, Aluminum, Folding 40 tube capacity	1 ea	5.50	5.50

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Prenatal Vitamin Tablets, 100s	48 btl	$ .80	$ 38.40
Sulfisoxazole Tablets 1000s	11 btl	9.00	99.00
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, 1 pt	36 btl	.18	6.48
Ringer's Injection, Lactated, 1000cc	1 box	4.00	4.00
Tetracycline HCL Syrup, Buffered, 1 pt	12 btl	1.07	12.84
Undecyclenic Acid Ointment (Desenex)	100 tu	.13	13.00
Calamine Lotion, Phenolated & Menolated	87 btl	.26	22.62
Tedral Tablets, 1000s	10 btl	10.30	103.00
Methyl Salicylate, USP, 1pt	14 btl	.98	13.72
Actifed Tablets, 100s	24 btl	1.36	32.64
Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Aspirin, Caffeine, Phenylephrine Tablets	24 btl	.96	13.04
Griseofulvin Tablets, USP 50mg	5 btl	20.00	100.00
Hydrocortisone Cream, 1%, 1oz	80 btl	.40	32.00
Tinactin Solution, 1% 10cc	60 btl	1.48	88.80
Acetaminophen Tablets (Tylenol)	2 btl	3.51	7.02

TOTAL COST: $3,992.96

Appendix 3 (Equipment) to TAB H (Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

ITEM	QUANTITY
Sphygomanometer	4
Stethoscope, Bell Diaphram	5
Otoscope-Opthalmoscope Set	5
Pneumatic Splint, Leg	5
Minor Surgery Set	6
Centrifuge, Laboratory, Hand Type	1
Ambu Bag	1
Immunization Gun	4
Scale, Personnel Weighing, 250 lb cap	1
Ambulance, 3/4 ton	1
Radio, AN/PRC-74	1
Foot Lockers	14

Appendix 4(Counterparts) to TAB H(Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	RANK/PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
1. Philippine Constabulary		
a. Camarines Sur Province		
(1) FERNANDO, B. MC	1LT(Dr)	20 days
(2) NAVA, B.	SSG, Med Spec	20 days
b. Albay Province		
(1) RAMOS, B. MC	1LT (Dr)	21 days
(2) REDUTA, E.	SSG, Med Spec	21 days
2. Provincial Health Office		
a. Camarines Sur Province		
(1) DR AVELINO, F.	Provincial Health Officer	24 days
(2) DR DIALOGO, J.	Liaison Officer	24 days
(3) DR MEDRANO, J.	Medical Health Officer Sipocot	2 days
(4) DR SANTIAGO, N.	MHO, Sipocot	4 days
(5) DR VILLALUZ, J.	MHO, Cabusao	2 days
(6) DR DE VERA, A.	MHO, Lagonoy	2 days
(7) DR GONZALES, B.	MHO, Snagay	2 days
(8) DR TAM, C.	MHO, Sangay	1 day
(9) DR OLIVA, M.	MHO, Ocampo	2 days
(10) DR CLAVERIA, D.	MHO, Bahi	2 days
b. Albay Province		
(1) DR FERNANDO, J.	Provincial Health Officer	20 days

NAME	RANK/PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
(2) DR NAVERA, R.	Liaison Officer	16 days
(3) DR BRUSELAS, O.	MHO, San Miguel Island	3 days
(4) DR VERA, M.	MHO, San Miguel	3 days
(5) DR BEA, J.	MHO, Malilipot	2 days

Appendix 5 (Timetable) to TAB H(Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

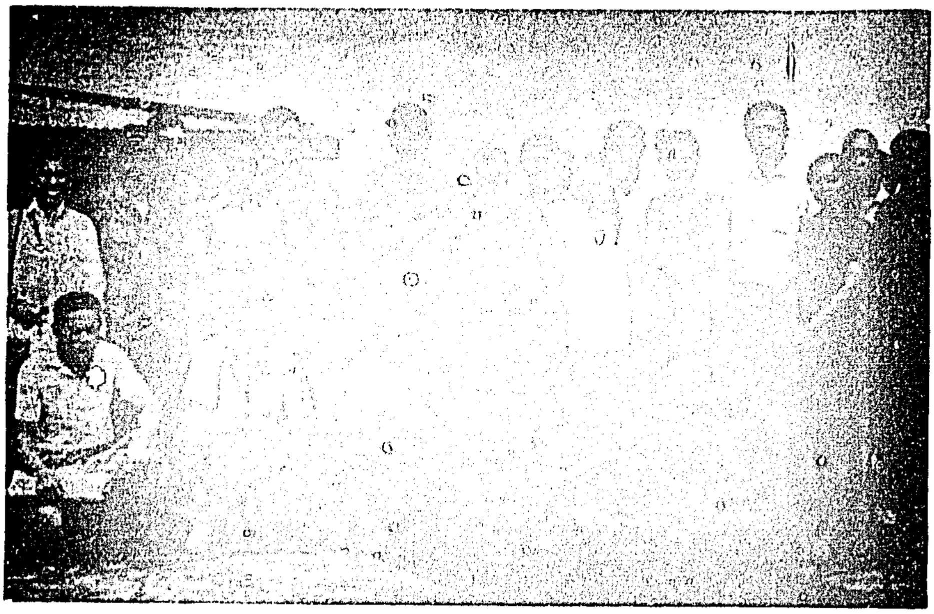
TIMETABLE

DAY/MONTH TO DAY/MONTH	LOCATION
1. Camarines Sur	
9 Jan - 10 Jan 71	Naga City(Pre packing)
11 Jan - 13 Jan 71	Sipocot
14 Jan - 15 Jan 71	Cabusao
16 Jan 71	Naga City (Resupply)
17 Jan - 19 Jan 71	Lagonoy
20 Jan - 21 Jan 71	Tigaon
22 Jan 71	Sangay
23 Jan - 24 Jan 71	Ocampo
25 Jan 71	Naga City(Resupply)
26 Jan - 28 Jan 71	Buhi
2. Albay	
29 Jan - 31 Jan 71	Legaspi City (Prepacking)
1 Feb - 3 Feb 71	Tabaco (San Miguel Island)
4 Feb - 6 Feb 71	Malilipot
7 Feb 71	Legaspi City (Resupply)
8 Feb 71- 10 Feb 71	Rapu-Rapu(Batan Island)
11 Feb 71 - 13 Feb 71	Manito
14 Feb 71	Legaspi City(Resupply)
15 Feb - 17 Feb 71	Jovellar
18 Feb - 20 Feb 71	Libon
21 Feb 71	Legaspi City(End of Operation)
24 Feb 71	Clark AFB
27 Feb 71	Okinawa

APPENDIX 6 (Photos) to TAB H (Medical Health Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71, [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

Photograph Description: Top Photo - Combined Medical Health Team with Provincial Governor (fourth from right), on Sa
Miguel Island

Bottom Photo: Provincial Health Official registerin patients prior to inoculation.



Photograph Description: Top Photo - Medical Team awaiting patients to be inoculated.

Bottom Photo - Inoculation

Photograph Description: Top Photo - Armed Forces of the Philippines Doctor examining patient.

Bottom Photo - SAFAsia medical specialist renders treatment to a small but satisfied patient.

TAB I(Dental Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

DENTAL TEAM

1. The Dental portion of the CIVAC operation commenced on 11 January 1971 in Malinao Municipality, Albay Province. It was anticipated that the combined Dental Team would consist of five U.S. Army personnel(one U.S. Army dentist and four technicians) with a maximum of four Filipino dental counterparts plus dental technicians. This was not the case, however, as the dental team was quickly expanded to an average of 11 Filipino dentists working each day(plus double that number of dental assistants and dental technicians). The total daily strength of the team averaged 34. In addition to our regular counterparts, each municipality assigned a local Public School Dentist to assist. The team visited 15 municipalities spending 2 days at each location. They treated an average of 200 patients per day with a range of 106 to 314. With the exception of one night spent in Pio Duran, the team returned to Legaspi City each evening after an average six hour working day, 5 days a week. At each location toothbrushes were distributed and oral hygiene instruction given as a preventive measure, generally to the first graders in the local school.

2. Procedure used for conducting DENTCAPS: Insofar as possible, the team allowed each Filipino dentist who expressed a desire,to use the Encore dental field kit for restoration purposes. A short block of instruction was given by the OIC, followed by the supervision(technical, in terms of Encore unit only) by a person knowledgable of the unit's operation. As each day began our counterpart team physician began patient registration(each patient was given a slip of paper with his/her name and a number), and checked for contraindications to dental treatment. Each took his/her turn for treatment and after treatment, a postoperative instruction sheet was given to the patient. If analgesic or other medications were needed the respective dentist wrote a prescription on the back of the postoperation slip, and the patient received the medication from the pharmacy. This procedure worked well as a means of control to insure only persons with prescriptions received medications. Both the prescription and the instructions for taking the medications were contained with the postoperation instructions and afforded the patient complete, competent instructions and increased the efficiency of the operation.

3. Sterilization of instruments is always a problem in a field situation using portable equipment and employing frequent changes of location. Cold sterilization procedures are a must. A formalin solution with trade name CIDEX was used. Prior experience found that even though CIDEX is supposed to be effective as a germicidal agent for 14 days, in an operation of this magnitude it should be discarded every 2 days. Instruments should be scrubbed throughly, shaken dry over an absorbant towel, placed in CIDEX for 10 minutes, placed in alcohol for rinsing, and air dried for 5 minutes. This means that between the time an instrument is used and the time when it is available again, at least a 20 minute period elapses. Instrument trays

should be wiped down with alcohol between patients and new tray cover applied.

4. Program of oral hygiene instruction: The day before the team's arrival at a school the principal was contacted and arrangements were made to assemble the children(usually first graders) at a certain time(preferably in the morning). After the children were assembled, toothbrushes were distributed and one of the Philippine dentist lectured on the etiology of tooth decay, and the attributes of maintaining good personal oral hygiene. The Public School Dentist assisted by U.S. dental technicians then gave a by-the-numbers demonstration on tooth brushing techniques using models. The children would practice this method following a demonstrator.

6 Appendixes

1-Statistics
2-Supplies List
3-Equipment List
4-Counterparts
5-Timetable
6-Photos

Appendix 1(Statistics) to TAB I(Dental Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

DENTAL TEAM STATISTICS

MUNICIPALITY	PATIENTS EXAMINED	PATIENTS TREATED	NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS	NUMBER OF FILLINGS	ORAL HYGIENE EDU
Malinao	313	310	797	35	391
Tiwi	430	429	857	34	516
Tabaco	479	479	749	31	520
Malilipot	256	256	277	65	564
Bacacay	464	464	571	136	544
Sto. Domingo	419	419	261	52	576
Daraga	461	461	602	99	576
Old Albay	438	438	733	43	730
Camalig	290	290	408	31	0
Guinobatan	538	538	775	89	581
Ligao	483	478	717	106	540
Oas	549	549	849	70	490
Polangui	333	333	549	20	513
Libon	468	468	657	47	400
Pio Duran	301	301	421	69	446
TOTAL:	6222	6213	9223	927	7387

Appendix 2(Supplies) to TAB I(Dental Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

DENTAL SUPPLY LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Ammonia inhalent	4 pg	$ .23	$ .92
Detergent Surgical	7 btl	3.76	26.32
Soap Surgical 4 oz	20 ck	.07	1.40
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 btl	.18	.18
Aspirin tabs usp	36 btl	.85	30.60
Isopropyl alcohol	4 btl	.57	2.28
Pen. 100s Potassium Phenoxymethyl	80 btl	1.54	123.20
500s Darvon compound 65mg	2 btl	13.70	27.40
Mepivicaine Hel inj. N.F. 2%c 1/20000 neo-cobefrin Cn	80 cn	2.60	208.00
Glute raldehyde 2%	12 btl	6.34	76.08
Oxidized cellulose strip 12s	4 boxes	4.70	18.80
Roll absorbent cotton 1/2x1/2	10 boxes	3.20	32.00
Idoform impregnated gauze absorbent	1 jar	.26	.26
Sponge, surgical 2x2 100s	100 pg	.31	124.00
Neddle, Hypodermic cartridge 25 gage 250s	30 boxes	5.96	178.80
Suture, absorbable Nonboilable 000, 12s	10 pg	1.66	16.60
Toothbrush, adult flat bristle 144s	80 pg	7.60	608.00
Brush set bonfil resin dental	1 ea	7.75	7.75
Light, dental field	1 ea	104.00	104.00
Dispenser, strip, dental	1 ea	.55	.55
Holder dental napkin	8 ea	.30	2.40

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Band, matrix, dental 12s	12 pg	$ .13	$ 1.56
Plastic strip, dental matrix	1 roll	.57	.57
Pulp protector, dental calcium hydroxide type I	3 pg	2.70	8.10
Bracket table cover 131/2x95x8x5x8 250s	24pg	1.82	43.68
Hand piece, dental contra-angle round sleeve	1 ea	15.40	15.40
Mask surgical non-woven fabric disposable	19 pg	3.50	68.78
Brush, scrub	8 ea	.29	2.32
Towel paper dental 100s	70 pg	.68	47.60
Belt round engine	4 ea	.24	.96
Cotton Tipped Applicators, 100s	10 pg	.13	1.30
Thermometer, Oral with case	3 ea	.28	.84
Antivenon, Crotaline Polyvalent, USP	1 ea	5.50	5.50
Procaine Penicillin for Aquenous Injection 1.5 million units	160 btl	.18	28.80
Potassium Penicillin Tablets 400,000 units 100s	12 btl	1.54	18.48
Water for Injection Sterile 5cc 25s	4 boxes	1.66	6.64
Syringe, Hypodermic Disposable, 5cc,100s	1 pg	4.10	4.10
Needles, Hypodermic Disposable 20 gage 1 1/2", 100s	1 box	1.90	1.90
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, Upper #150S	5 ea	6.70	33.50
Forceps, Tooth Extracting, Upper, #151S	5 ea	5.60	28.00
Surgical Gloves, Size 81/2	10 pg	8.02	80.20
Surgical Gloves, Size 71/2	34 pg	8.02	272.68
Ampicillin Tablets, 250mg, 500s	1 btl	34.10	34.10

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL CO
Dental Brush, Scratch	3 ea	$ .32	$ .96
Rongeur, Bone Forceps, End cutting	1 ea	8.60	8.60
Curette, Molt, 5 L	5 ea	2.20	11.00
Curette, Molt, 6 R	5 ea	2.70	13.50
Bur, Dental, Surgical, #41	6 pg	1.20	7.20
Bur, Dental, Surgical, #41	6 pg	1.02	6.12
Scissors, Oral Surgical	2 ea	2.01	4.02
Scissors, Oral Surgical	2 ea	4.40	8.80
Lidocaine Ointment, USP, 5%	4 tu	.40	1.60
TOTAL COST:			$2356.35

Appendix 3(Equipment) to TAB I(Dental Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

EQUIPMENT LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY
Truck 3/4 Ton	
Trailer 3/4 Ton	
Generator 5 KW	
Amalgamator, Electric, Dental	
Dental Operating&Treatment Unit, Field(ENCORE)	
Dental Engine(slow speed) w/stand	
Compressor (Dental Air)	
Chair Dental, Field Portable	
Light Dental Operating Field w/ stand	
Wash Basins, Large	
Foot Lockers	
Gas Can (5 gal)	
Electrical Extension Cord(220v) 100' each	
Radio, AN/PRC 74	
INSTRUMENTS	
Elevators #9 (Periosteal) Root	
Elevators #1L East/West	
Elevators #1R East/West	
Elevators #7 Root	
Elevators #74(Miller), Root	
Elevators #73(Miller), Root	
Elevators #301, Root	

ITEM	QUANTITY
Elevators #345, Root	11
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #286	4
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #65	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #53R	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #53L	2
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #101	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #16	2
Forceps, Tooth Extracting M03	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #151	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #151s (Pedo)	5
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #150	9
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #150s (Pedo)	5
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #215	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #15	2
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #210	1
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #1 winter	4
Forceps, Tooth Extracting #1 4A	2
Rongeurs, 4A Forceps, Bone end cutting	2
Mallet, Hand Operated, dental	1
Chisel, Dental	5
Curretts, Alveolor 5L Hand Operated	5
Curretts, Alveolor 6R Hand Operated	3
Curretts, Alveolor 9L Hand Operated	1
Curretts, Alveolor #2 Hand Operated	1

ITEM	QUANTITY
Cotton Forceps (Dressing)	2
Bone File, Dental	2
Scapel Handle, Surgical	5
Scissors, Oral Surgical	3
Hemostat, Surgical	4
Towel Clip, Dental	1
Basin, Large	4
Basin, Small	4
Needle Holder, Surgical Suture	3
Root picks, Dental #9	3
Root picks, Dental #42	4
Root picks, Dental #3	2
Root picks, Dental #41	4
Root picks, Dental #64	5
Explorers, Dental #6	11
Explorers, Dental #17	4
Carvers, Dental #3	3
Carvers, Dental #66	5
Carvers, Dental #65	6
Carvers, Dental #63	4
Carvers, Dental #1 (double head)	2
Syringe (metal) Carpual type	13
Dycal Applicator, Dental Filling	4
Spatula, Dental	4

ITEM	QUANTITY
Pluggers, Amalgam dental #3	2
Pluggers, Amalgam dental #3 1050	1
Pluggers, Amalgam dental #2 1050	1
Carver/plugger (Combination), Dental #2	2
Carver/plugger (Combination), Dental #3	1
#1 (plugger) #1 Dental	2
#1 (plugger) #2 Dental	2
Root Canal Instrument, Dental #6	1
Root Canal Instrument, Dental #52(12R)	1
Root Canal Instrument, Dental B	3
Carriers (amal) Small	3
Carriers (amal) Large	3
Matrix band holder	8
Bulb suction, hand operated	1
#1 Sealer, Dental	1
Napkin holder, Dental	8
Trays, Dental table side	6
Mixing Slabs (glass)	3
Unitec pin kit, dental	1
Sterlizing container (small) instrument	1
Mirror (matal), dental	12
Mercury dispenser, Dental	1
Silver allow dispensing tray	1
Sphingomnometer, (blood pressure apparatus)	1
Stethiscope	1

ITEM	QUANTITY
Airway Large	1
Airway Small	1
Ambu bag, (breathing appratus)	1
Dish Medicament, Dental	2

Appendix 4(Counterparts) to TAB I(Dental Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

DENTAL COUNTERPARTS

NAMES	PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
DR VALENTIN, RESTITUTO V.	Bureau of Dental Health Svs-Regional Dental Office-No4 Naga	46 days
DR SAMARISTA, BERNADO	Provincial Dental Supervisor	46 days
DR BOJA, HONESTO S.	Public Health Dentist-Polangui	46 days
DR MANCERA, LORETTA V.	PHD-Daraga	46 days
DR RAMOS, TERESITA C.	PHD-Oas	46 days
DR REALUYO, ERNESTO R.	PHD-Tabaco	46 days
DR REYES, CONSUELO R.	PHD-Guinobatin	46 days
DR SAN ANDRESS, JOSEFA	PHD-Malilipot	15 days
DR RIOSA, MAGIN E. JR	PHD-Sto. Domingo	46 days
DR SAMARISTA, RITA R.	Provincial Dentist-Provincial Health Office-Legaspi City	46 days
DR TADURAN, NAPOLEON	BDHS-RDO-No4 Naga	11 days
DR NAVERA, RAFAEL	Medical Health Office-Ligao, Albay	46 days
ADAN, JOSE	Dental Aid-Legaspi	46 days
BLANQUISCO, SEVERINO	Dental Aid-Tabaco	46 days
BORNOMO, CONSUELO	Dental Aid-Malilipot	46 days
NAVARES, ELADIO	Dental Aid-Sto Domingo	46 days
NIPA WERO	Dental Aid-Guinobatan	46 days
PATRIMONIO, PEDRO	Dental Aid-Driver-Regional Health Office-No4 Naga	46 days

NAME	PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
TONGA, BONIFACIO	Dental Aid-Daraga	46 days
ZALDIVAR, SALVADOR	Dental Aid-Bolangui	46 days
1LT PANGANIBAN, ROBERTO	OIC PC Dental Team	32 days
SGT VILLADOLID, VICENTE	Dental Specialist	37 days
SERRANO, DELPHINE	Provincial Dental Service Legaspi	24 days
DR GUYA, CATALINA	PDS-Malinao	2 days
DR GUILLERNO, JOVINA C.	PDS-Tiwi	2 days
DR GUILLERNO, JOVINA C	PDS-Tabaco	4 days
DR BOBIS, JOSE B.	PDS-Malilipot	2 days
DR BOBIS, JOSE B.	PDS-Bacacay	2 days
DR BALOLOY, JUAN	PDS-Santo Domingo	2 days
DR MARGALLO, ELIZABETH	PDS-Daraga	2 days
DR MACASINAG, AMPARO T.	PDS-Camalig	2 days
DR VALEZA, ANNABEL	PDS-Guinobatan	2 days
DR TOMAS POBLEO	PDS-Ligao	2 days
DR VALER, FIDEL	PDS-Libon	2 days
DR VALER, FIDEL	PDS-Oas	4 days
DR MACASINAG, AMPARO T.	PDS-Pioduran	2 days

Appendix 5(Timetable) to TAB I (Dental Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

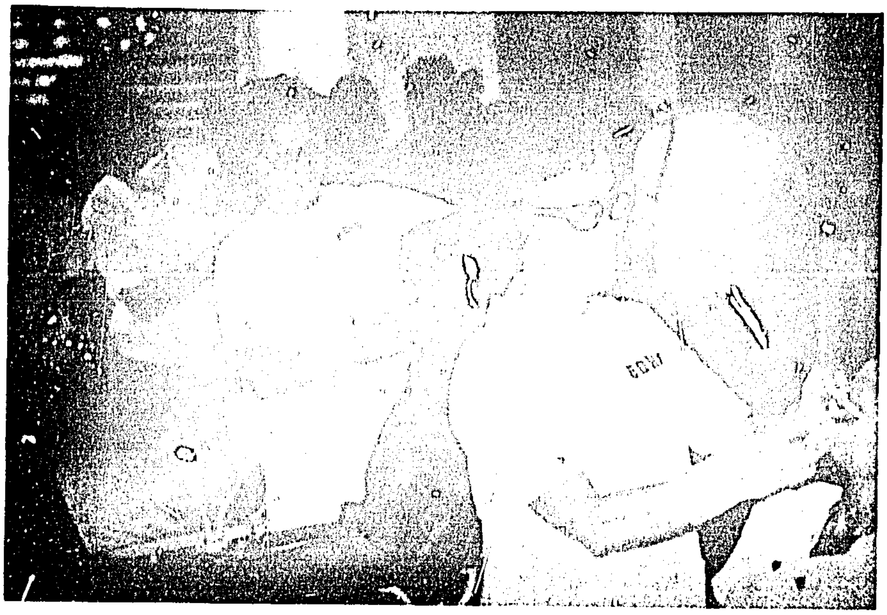
TIMETABLE

DAY/MONTH TO DAY/MONTH	MUNICIPALITY
11 Jan - 12 Jan 71	Malinao
13 Jan - 14 Jan 71	Tiwi
15 Jan - 18 Jan 71	Tabaco
19 Jan - 20 Jan 71	Malilipot
21 Jan - 22 Jan 71	Bacacay
25 Jan - 26 Jan 71	Sto. Domingo
27 Jan - 28 Jan 71	Daraga
2 Feb - 3 Feb 71	Old Albay
4 Feb - 5 Feb 71	Camalig
8 Feb - 9 Feb 71	Guinobatan
10 Feb - 11 Feb 71	Ligao
12 Feb - 15 Feb 71	Oas
16 Feb - 17 Feb 71	Polangui
18 Feb - 19 Feb 71	Libon
22 Feb - 23 Feb 71	Pio Duran
25 Feb 71	Clark AFB
27 Feb 71	Okinawa

PHOTOS

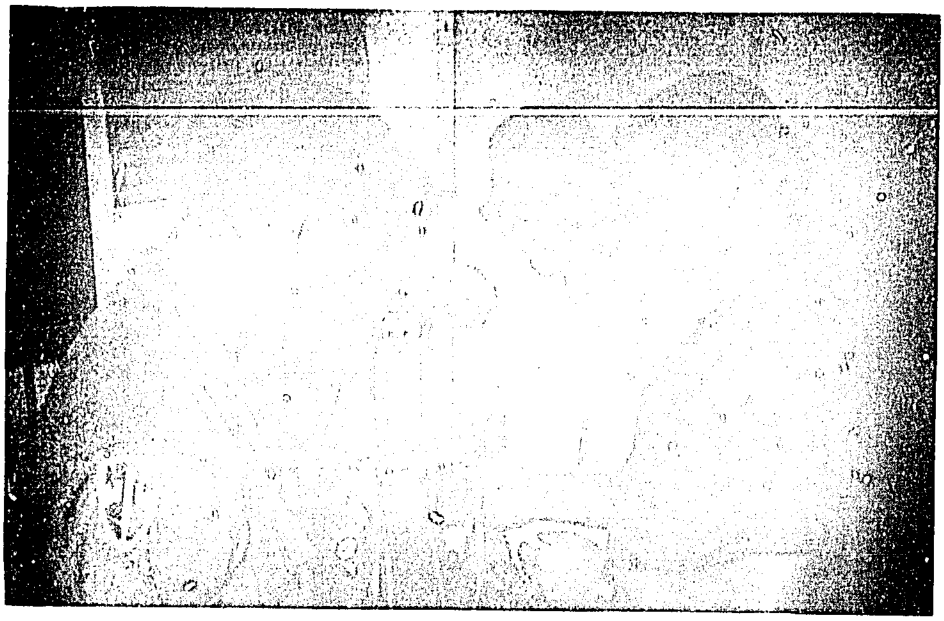
Photograph Description: Top Photo - Filipino Medical Doctor with the Dental Team examines and registers all patients prior to their receiving dental treatment.

Bottom Photo - A total of 11 dentists volunteered their services daily for the duration of the CIVAC program.



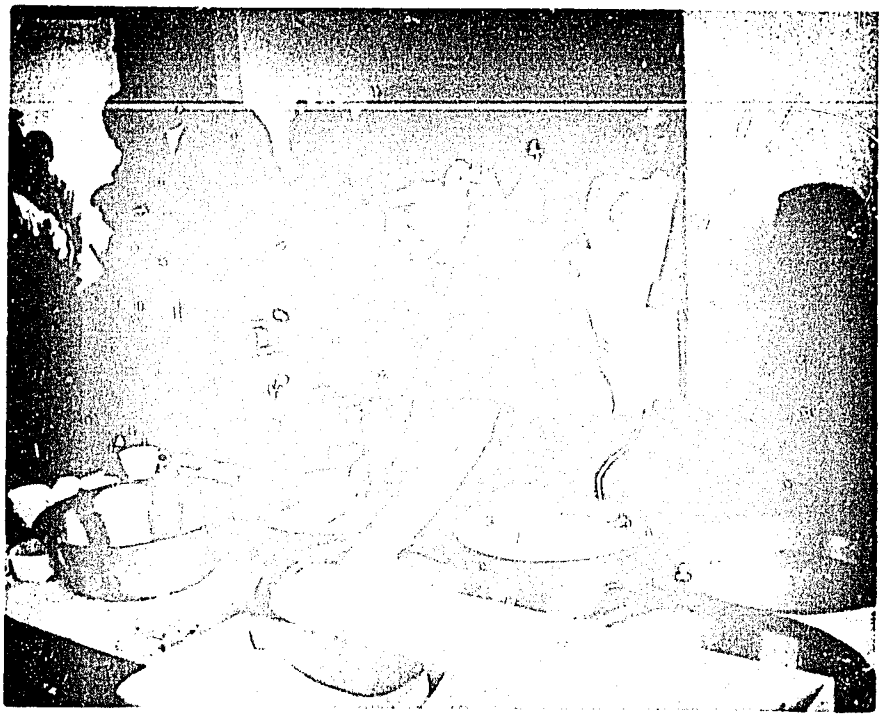
'hotograph Description: Top Photo - U.S. Dental Officer and assistant give short briefing on the operation and use of the Encore Unit.

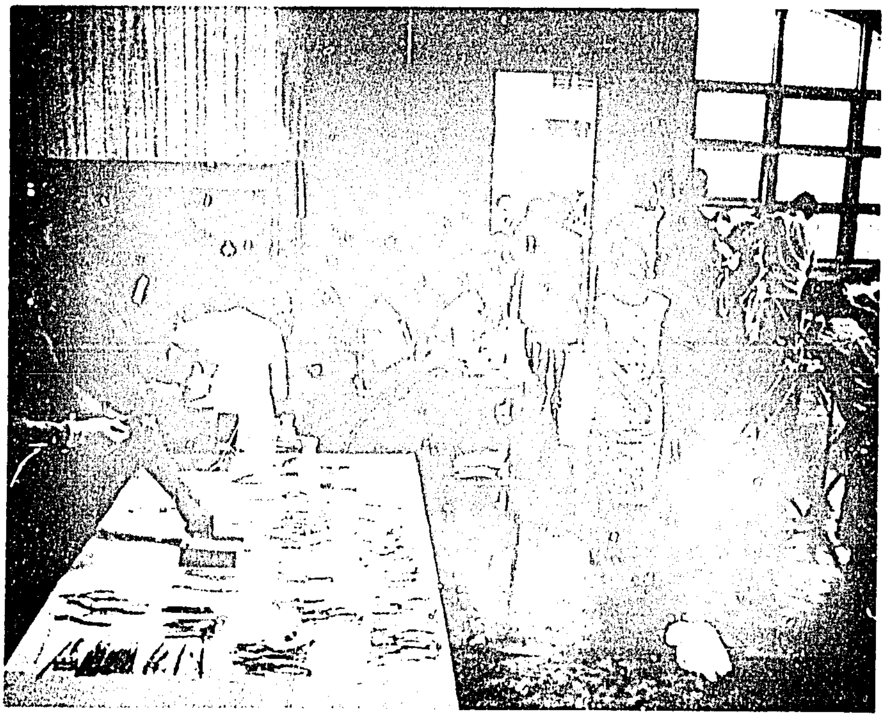
Bottom Photo - U.S. Dental Officer observes the use of the Encore Unit by one of the local dentist.



Photograph Description: Top Photo - U.S. Dental Technician sterilizing instruments after each patient.

Bottom Photo - After washing in Cidex solution the instruments are air dried prior to being used again.





Photograph Description: Top Photo - U.S. and Philippine Dentist working together on a patient.

Bottom Photo - CPT (Dr.) Herbert, OIC, U.S. Dental Team, briefs Colonel Simpson, CO, SAFAsia, on the Dental Team's activities.

Photograph Description: Top Photo - The U.S. Dental Officer and a local dentist present a joint lecture on the advantages of good Oral Hygiene practices.

Bottom Photo - First Graders of Albay Province putting into practice what they've just been taught about proper teeth brushing techniques.

hotograph Description: Prescriptions are filled after checking the patient's post operative sheet during the Dental Team's operation.

TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71]

VETERINARY TEAM

1. Following the survey, pre-deployment activities commenced and were carried out until the actual operation began. Because funds were not released until only a few days before the advance party left for the Philippines, few supplies could be purchased locally and none from stateside veterinary suppliers. Therefore, essential supplies that could not be purchased in the Philippines were borrowed from various sources on Okinawa.

2. On 4 January 1971 the Veterinary Officer departed for the Philippines with the advance party. Veterinary supplies were purchased at Esar & Sons, Quezon City, and on 6 January 1971, the advance party departed the Manila area for Albay Province. On 7 January 1971 a meeting was held with Dr. Giovani Pasamba, Provincial Veterinarian, Albay Province. A list of counterpart personnel were selected and a work schedule was presented by Dr. Pasamba which called for four (4) teams to be deployed each day, one team per barrio, conducting a house to house vaccination/sick call program. This very energetic, detailed schedule indicated a great deal of prior planning and enthusiasm on Dr. Pasamba's part.

3. On 12 January 1971 the actual vaccination/sick call project began. The First Congressional District was the area most extensively damaged by the typhoon, and work began in barrios of the northern most municipality of the district. Each day, four (4) barrios were completed, until the entire municipality had been covered.

4. Each team had three (3), four (4), or five (5) members representing the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Productivity Commission, and the U.S. Army Veterinary Team. Each U.S. Army Veterinary Technician carried his supplies in a rucksack with vaccine and syringes carried in locally procured styrofoam coolers. All personnel on each team had interchangeable jobs but it was discovered that work went much faster if the Americans caught and restrained the animals (especially the pigs) and the counterparts administered the medication. It was discovered that Filipinos were able to vaccinate carabaos (water buffalo) easier than Americans because carabaos have more fear of Americans.

5. Work progressed at a fast clip, with more animals being vaccinated and treated than during any previous Philippine exercise. Results from each barrio varied, however, because of several reasons.

a. Some barrios were larger and had more animals than others.

b. Some barrios were compact while others had houses scattered over a very wide area.

c. Some barrios were in nearly inaccessible areas, with bridges washed away by the typhoon. These barrios were not informed of our vaccination schedule by the office of the Mayor because of the communication difficulty involved. Consequently, barrio captains and livestock owners were not at home to assist the veterinary team.

d. The best results were obtained in barrios where the barrio captain accompanied the team and personally requested livestock owners to submit their animals for vaccination.

e. The poorest results were obtained in remote, backward barrios where people did not understand why healthy animals should be injected with a vaccine.

6. After three (3) weeks of work, it appeared that the Philippine counterparts were becoming tired and it was doubtful that they ever worked as hard before. With constant compromise decisions, plus a weekend holiday, these same counterparts seemed to gain a "second wind" and never lagged again even while working in the rain.

7. During the second week of operations a new development occurred. It was reported to Dr. Pasamba that an outbreak of Hemorrhagic Septicemia in carabao had broken out in Camarines Sur Province along the northern border of Albay Province. In order to seal off the spread of this contagious disease, a four (4) man team with one (1) American was dispatched to the area and began a mass carabao vaccination program in Polangui Municipality. After ten (10) days this project was completed and was an apparent success. No cases of Hemorrhagic Septicemia were reported in Albay Province while over 200 carabao died just north of the Provincial boundary. This separate project did not interfere with the conduct of operations in the First Congressional District.

8. On 12 February, the program in the typhoon disaster area of the First Congressional District was completed. It was decided that operations would switch to Manito and Camalig Municipalities for the last week of operations, with the veterinary program terminating on 19 February 1971.

APPENDIXES:

1 - Statistics
2 - Most Prevalent Diseases Treated
3 - Supplies
4 - Equipment
5 - Counterparts
6 - Time Table
7 - Photos

APPENDIX 1 (Statistics) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

STATISTICS

MUNICIPALITY	BARRIOS VISITED	VACCINATIONS	ANIMALS VACCINATED	ANIMALS TREATED	TOTAL
Tiwi	22	3,978	2,902	196	3,098
Malinao	21	2,835	2,152	159	2,311
Polangui	18	1,054	902	230	1,132
Tabaco	31	5,887	4,624	425	5,057
Malilipot	10	2,359	1,730	243	1,973
Bacacay	13	2,529	2,150	129	2,282
Manito	13	919	710	136	852
Camalig	9	1,391	1,132	124	1,254
TOTALS	137	20,952	16,302	1,642	17,959

ANIMALS TREATED	
*Chickens	594
Hogs	649
Cattle	141
Carabao	231
Dogs	25
Horses	2
TOTAL	1,642

ANIMALS VACCINATED	
*Chickens	8,534
Hogs	5,710
Cattle	284
Carabao	1,587
Dogs	187
TOTAL	16,302

NOTE: There were fewer animals vaccinated than total vaccinations because many hogs were inoculated with two different vaccines at the same time.

*Includes a small percentage of turkeys, ducks and geese.

APPENDIX 2 (Most Prevalent Diseases Treated) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1 -71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

MOST PREVALENT DISEASES TREATED

1. Swine - Respiratory ailments, usually Swine Plague, were the most prevalent diseases observed. Diarrhea and hogs suffering from internal and external parasites (fleas, lice and mange) were also common. Acute diseases such as Hog Cholera were common, but those afflicted animals were not usually observed since they were only sick for a short period before they died.

2. Chickens - Coryza and other respiratory ailments were the most common illnesses observed. Again, acute diseases like Newcastle Disease were present, but were seldom observed because of the suddeness of death.

3. Carabao - Hemorrhagic Septicemia in carabao is the most endimic disease. As mentioned previously over 200 carabao died in Camarines Sur Province in January and February, Many carabao were infested with lice.

4. Cattle - The major problems in cattle involved poor nutrition and internal parasites, both intestinal worms and liver flukes. Ticks were also quite common.

5. Dogs - Improper nutrition and internal parasites were very common. The main diseases observed were Distemper and mange.

APPENDIX 3 (Supplies) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
1. Antibiotics			
a. Liquamycin Injectable	500 cc	$11.75	$ 11.75
b. Terramycin Powder	1 lb	10.00	10.00
c. Terramycin Animal Formula	4 boxes	15.00	60.00
d. Terramycin Poultry Formula	4 boxes	15.00	60.00
e. Terravite	4 boxes	15.00	60.00
f. Dystracillin	500 cc	2.80/100 cc	14.00
2. Sulfonamides			
a. Tri Vet Sul	500 cc	3.70	3.70
b. Tri Sulfa G	500 cc	3.70	3.70
3. Nitroflirans			
a. Furacin Dressing, 1 lb jars	12 jars	2.13	25.56
b. Furacin Soluble Powder	6	.60	3.60
4. Hormones			
a. FSH-P	1 vial	3.55	3.55
b. PLH	1 vial	3.55	3.55
c. Vetrophin	1 vial	3.55	3.55
5. Fluids			
a. Sodium Chloride	2000 cc	2.50/1000 cc	5.00
b. Normal Saline	500 cc	1.80	1.80
6. Dietary Supplements			
a. Injacom ADE	100 cc	3.60	3.60

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
b. No Nemic	100 cc	6.60	6.60
7. Anthelmintics			
a. Thibenzole	50 kgm	38.50	38.50
b. Atgard	1 box	7.50	7.50
8. Insecticides			
a. Asuntol	4 boxes	11.50	46.00
b. Malathion	1 gal	9.25	9.25
9. Tranquilizers			
a. Tranvet	30 ml	3.40	3.40
10. Ophthalmic Preparations			
a. Sodium Sulfacetamide	1 box	5.45	5.45
b. Oxytet - Polymyin B	1 box	5.45	5.45
11. Topical Preparations			
a. Methoform Powder	3	1.00	3.00
b. Kopertox	3	1.25	3.75
12. Cleaning Agents, Disinfectants			
a. Hydrogen Peroxide	1 quart	.65	.65
b. Phisohex	1 gal	10.25	10.25
c. Alcohol	1 gal	2.75	2.75
d. Roccal D	1 gal	11.50	11.50
e. Zephiran Aerosol Spray	1 can	1.70	1.70
13. General Anesthetics			
a. Combuthal	1 gm	1.20	1.20
14. Biologicals			
a. Tetanus Toxide	12 vials		6.50
b. Rabies Vaccine (MLV)	180 doses		54.00

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
c. Swine Plague	6,000 doses		84,00
d. Hog Cholera (MLV)	5,000 doses		475.00
e. Hemorrhagic Septicemia	2,000 doses		47.00
f. Fowl Cholera	6,000 doses		28.00
g. Avian Pest (Prick & Drop)	2,500 doses		6.00
Miscellaneous Expendable Supplies:			
Cotton	1 box	5.94	5.94
Gauze, Roller	6 boxes	2.05	12.30
Gauze, Pads	1 box	2.60	2.60
Bottles, Disp.	6 boxes	1.25	7.50
Tongue Depressors	1 box	2.30	2.30
K-Y Lubricant	6 tubes	.55	3.30
Needles, 18 ga	3 boxes	5.20	15.60
Syringes, Disposable			
30 cc	1 box	32.70	32.70
10 cc	1 box	10.34	10.34
5 cc	1 box	9.80	9.80
2-1/2 cc	1 box	5.75	5.75
Tape, Adhesive	1 roll	3.81	3.81

TOTAL COST OF SUPPLIES $1,242.75

The above supplies were not all purchased with operational funds. Many of the supplies were in storage at the 1st CA Bn. The rabies vaccine was about to expire therefore it was donated by the Mercy Veterinary Activity. The remainder of the vaccine was provided by the Philippine Bureau of Animal Industry.

APPENDIX 4 (Equipment) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71, [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

EQUIPMENT

PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
Balling Gum	1
Burdizzo w/wrench	1
Barnes Dehorner	1
Bovine Equine Speculum	1
Centrifuge, electric	1
Centrifuge, tubes	1
Centrifuge, tube holder	1
Emasculator, "White"	1
Forceps, Artery	6
Knives, hoof	6
Holder, hog	1
Nose lead, bull	1
Swine oral speculum	1
Syringe, gun	1
Syringe, metal	2
Microscope, Olympus	1
Microscope, Kiyowa	1
Refrigerator, 6 cu ft	1
Ropes, 50 ft	2
Shock prod	1
Stomach tube	1

Styrofoam coolers	13
Stethoscope	1
Twitch	1

NON-PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
Generator, 5 KW	1
Refrigerator, 6 cu ft	1
Truck, 3/4 Ton	1
Trailer, 3/4 Ton	1

APPENDIX 5 (Counterparts) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	RANK	Psn/Title
REFUERZO, Pedro	Dr.	Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Manila
CABRERA, D. J.	Dr.	Chief, Animal Disease & Parasite Research Division, Belman Compound, Bureau of Animal Industry, Mandalayong, Rizal
REANTASO, Celestino	Mr.	Chief, Agricultural Productivity Commission
PASAMBA, Giovani	Dr.	Provincial Veterinarian, Albay Province
ESPARTINEZ, Rodolfo	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
LAURAYA, Efren	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
LIGON, Fidel	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
NAVERA, Dominador	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
OPEÑA, Alfonso	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
ROLDAN, Hilario	Mr.	Livestock Inspector
MORILLA, Felesisimo	Mr.	APC Representative
RAÑOLA, Ramon	Mr.	APC Representative
OCTAVO, Arestides	Mr.	APC Representative
BERCES, Benjamin	Mr.	APC Representative
SANTIAGO, Manuel	Mr.	APC Representative
BALLERAS, Ric	Mr.	APC Representative
BOBIER, Salvacion	Miss	APC Representative
YAP, Donato, Jr.	Mr.	APC Representative
NICOLAS, Dante	Mr.	APC Representative

APPENDIX 6 (Time Table) to TAB J (Veterinary Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

TIME TABLE

Day/Month	LOCATION
12 Jan	Mayong, Tiwi
	Dapdap, Tiwi
	Misibis, Tiwi
	Mayonong, Tiwi
13 Jan	Joroan, Tiwi
	Bariis, Tiwi
	Malibong, Tiwi
	Sogod, Tiwi
14 Jan	Naga, Tiwi
	Cale, Tiwi
	Cararayan, Tiwi
	Putchan, Tiwi
15 Jan	Libio, Tiwi
	Baybay, Tiwi
	Bolo, Tiwi
	Libtong, Tiwi
18 Jan	Bagumbayan, Tiwi
	Cojo, Tiwi
	Coro-Coro, Tiwi
	Malabog, Tiwi
19 Jan	Nagas, Tiwi
	Poblacion, Tiwi
20 Jan	Burabod, Malinao
	Tagaytay, Malinao
	Jonop, Malinao
	Balza, Malinao
	Lidong, Polangui
	Anopol, Polangui
	Amugis, Polangui
	Cotmon, Polangui
21 Jan	Libod, Malinao
	Tanawan, Malinao
	Sugcad, Malinao
	Matalipni, Malinac
	Maysua, Polangui
	Danao, Polangui

Day/Month	LOCATION
22 Jan	Payahan, Malinao
	Baybay, Malinao
	Pawa, Malinao
	Tuliw, Malinao
	Mayuaga, Polangui
25 Jan	Labnig, Malinao
	Malolos, Malinao
	Estancia, Malinao
	Ogob, Malinao
	Lourdes, Polangui
26 Jan	Comon, Malinao
	Parapoto, Malinao
	Balading, Malinao
	Bariw, Malinao
	Poblacion, Malinao
	Cepros, Polangui
	Itatan, Polangui
	Pintor, Polangui
27 Jan	Buang, Tabaco
	Tabiguian, Tabaco
	Bantayan, Tabaco
	Quinastillohan, Tabaco
28 Jan	Pinagbobong, Tabaco
	Matagbac, Tabaco
	Mariroc, Tabaco
	Baranghawon, Tabaco
29 Jan	San Antonio, Tabaco
	Boring, Tabaco
	Uson, Tabaco
	San Vicente, Tabaco
1 Feb	Bongabong, Tabaco
	Comon, Tabaco
	Banguilingan, Tabaco
	Panal, Tabaco
	La Purisima, Polangui
2 Feb	San Lorenzo, Tabaco
	Salvacion, Tabaco
	San Ramon, Tabaco
	Cobo, Tabaco
	Sta. Terisita, Polangui
3 Feb	Cabangan, Tabaco
	Tagas, Tabaco
	Pawa, Tabaco
	San Carlos, Tabaco

Day/Month	LOCATION
3 Feb (Cont'd)	Fatima, Tabaco
	Magpanambo, Polangui
	Salvacion, Polangui
4 Feb	Hacienda, Tabaco
	Visita, Tabaco
	Angas, Tabaco
	Sagorong, Tabaco
	Rawis, Tabaco
	Agos, Polangui
	Matacon, Polangui
5 Feb	Tabaco Poblacion, Tabaco
	La Medalla, Polangui
8 Feb	San Roque, Malilipot
	Calbayog, Malilipot
	San Jose, Malilipot
	San Francisco, Malilipot
9 Feb	Sta. Teresa, Malilipot
	Sta. Cruz, Malilipot
	Canaway, Malilipot
	Sn Isidro, Malilipot
	Poblacion, Malilipot
10 Feb	San Isidro, Malilipot
	Poblacion, Bacacay
	Binitayan, Bacacay
11 Feb	Pili, Bacacay
	San Pedro, Bacacay
	Banao, Bacacay
	Baclayon, Bacacay
	Cajugutan, Bacacay
	Sogod, Bacacay
	Bonga, Bacacay
12 Feb	Panarayon, Bacacay
	Gubat, Bacacay
	Igang, Bacacay
	Hindi, Bacacay
15 Feb	Nagotgot, Manito
	Kavit, Manito
	Hulogan, Manito
	Balabagon, Manito

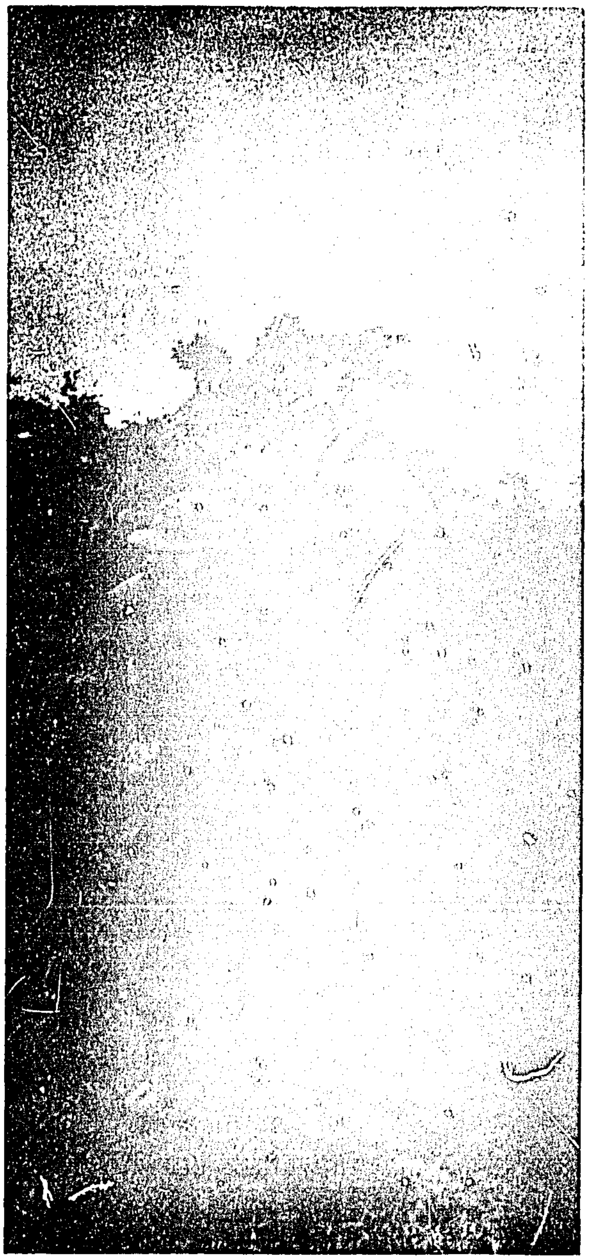
Day/Month	LOCATION
17 Feb	Pawa, Manito
	Poblacion, Manito
	Banban, Manito
	Balasbas, Manito
18 Feb	Cotmon, Camalig
	Del Rosario, Camalig
	Panoypoy, Camalig
	Coho, Camalig
19 Feb	Baligang, Camalig
	Taladong, Camalig
	Tagaytay, Camalig
	Bariw, Camalig
Special Visi	
19 Jan	Cattle Breeding Station, Camalig

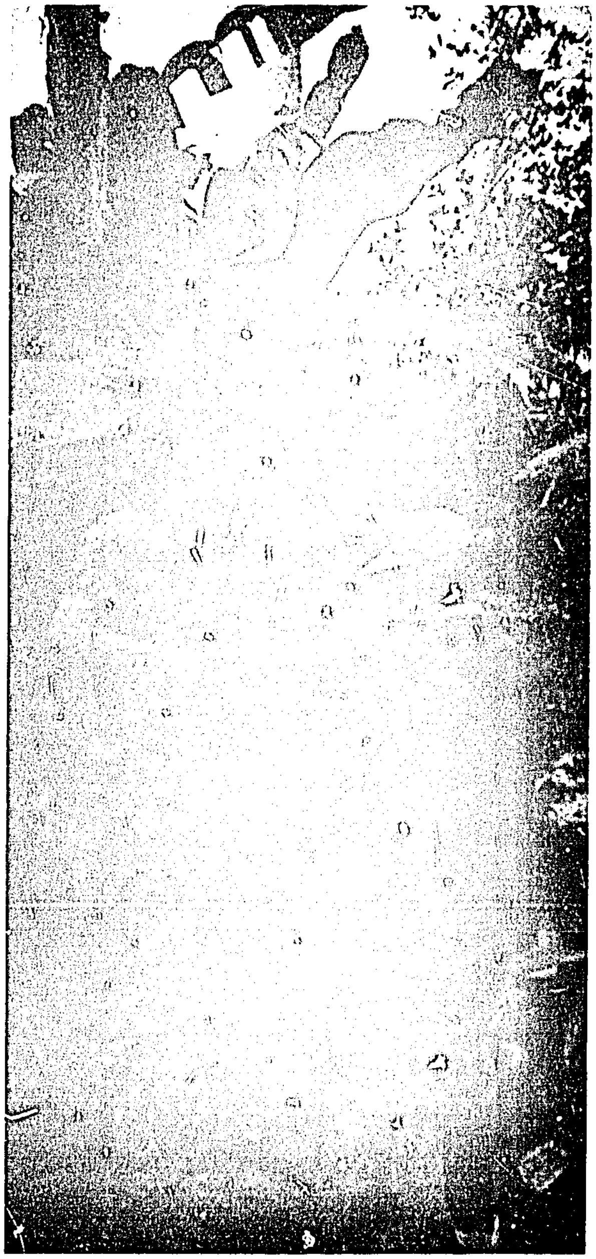
Visited 137 Barrios in 8 Municipalities in Albay Province.

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Left Photo - Veterinary Team traveled daily on foot to remote barrios of the province.

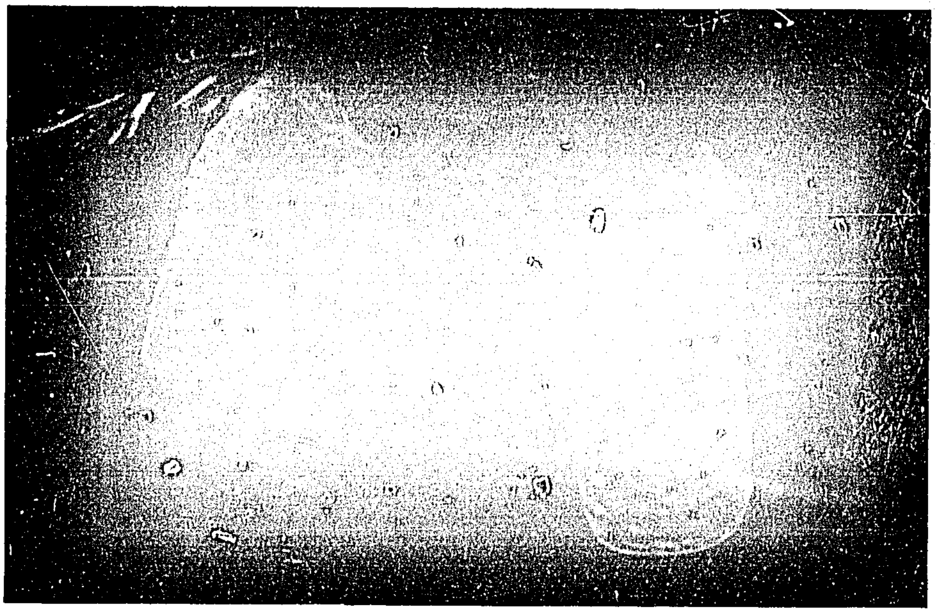
Right Photo - Upon arrival in the barrio, one team member restrains an animal while another vaccinates it.





Photograph Description: Top Photo - Farmers, in some cases, carried thier animals to the Veterinary Team to be treated.

Bottom Photo - Miss Salvacion Bobier, the only female on the Veterinary Team, prepares the proper dosage prior to vaccinating a pig.



TAB K(Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SANITATION ENGINEER TEAM

1. The mission of the Sanitation Engineer Team was to reconstruct/repair two Barrio waterworks systems, install one municipal waterworks system, cap 16 wells and install jetmatic pumps on them. In addition, the team was to conduct an environmental sanitation education program for the local people on the importance of obtaining good drinking water, and good sanitational practices in the disposal of waste.

2. On 11 January 1971 the initial trip to the area of operations was conducted by the team. This was done in order to arrange for the purchase and delivery of materials, as well as checking on usable material already present at the job site. The trip constituted the first visit the team had conducted with the municipal mayors, the barrio captains and the local people. Due to the immediate and critical water needs of the people of Malilipot and their willingness to help themselves, it was decided to start working that same afternoon on the damaged Barrio Water Works at San Jose. Initially, two hundred thirty-four lengths of one inch by twenty foot pipes were delivered to the project site, and work was started immediately. In addition to the new piping provided by the CIVAC Team, several hundred meters of the old but usable pipes were salvaged and used from the damaged system, and the San Jose Barrio waterworks system was completed in five days.

3. On 15 January 1971 water samples were taken at the sites selected for well capping and installation of jetmatic pumps. These samples were sent to the Department of Health, Regional Office Number Four, at Naga City. On the 19th of January 1971 the results returned and all wells were found to be contaminated. On 21 January after having deepened the wells, in some cases 2-3 meters, a second set of samples were taken. Through coordination with Albay Provincial Headquarters, arrangements were made to have these new samples tested at the Aquinas University laboratory located in Legaspi City. On 23 January the results were returned, and several of the fifteen wells were classfied as potable water sources. It was decided to install pumps in all wells but, post non-potable wells with signs identifying them as washing and bathing water source only.

4. The Hindi Barrio waterworks system consisted of the construction of two water reservoirs; one for a 50 gallon capacity and a second for 1700 gallons. In addition approximately 500 meters of 1-1/4" piping connecting these two reservoirs was installed. The source for the water system was an artesian spring on the high ground above the barrio. The system worked by means of gravity flow.

5. The repair of the Tiwi Municipal waterworks, which was the largest and most complex system undertaken by the team, required the combined efforts of both sanitation and construction engineers. The project encompassed the

laying of 2,700 meters(2.7 KM) of four inch asbestos pipe, five hundred meters of five inch cast iron pipe, the construction of a concrete intake catchment tank, and the construction of a thirty-two meter suspended line, (with dead-men and suspension towers) across a twenty meter wide ravine. Construction of this waterworks system required seven weeks to complete using an average of 120 workers daily. Large boulders encountered during the digging of the pipeline after construction had begun, limited accessability of vehicles to the job site, and very bad weather caused notable delay in the completion of the job. The system was completed and it now accomodates seven barrios as well as the municipal poblacion of Tiwi Muncipality, serving an estimated total of 12,000 people.

Appendixes

1-Statistical Data
2-Supplies List
3-Equipment List
4-Counterparts
5-Timetable
6-Photos

Appendix 1(Statistics) to TAB K(Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

STATISTICS

PROJECT	LOCATION	MATERIAL COST	TIME REQUIRED	AVE NO. MEN PER DAY
Repair of Waterworks	Tiwi	₱33,196.32	48 days	120
Repair of Waterworks	San Jose, Malilipot	1,487.16	7 days	80
Construction of Water-tanks	Hindi, Bacacay	7,074.00	28 days	100
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (2)	Jonop, Malinao	508.00	6 days	20
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (3)	Baybay, Malinao	762.00	6 days	30
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (2)	Tanuan, Malinao	508.00	6 days	20
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (3)	South Pilot Elem School, Tabaco	642.00	6 days	30
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (3)	Basud, Tabaco	762.00	6 days	30
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (1)	Salvacion, Tabaco	214.00	2 days	10
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (1)	Fatima, Tabaco	332.00	2 days	10
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (1)	San Pedro School Bacacay	214.00	3 days	10
SPECIAL PROJECT				
Cap Well and Install Jetmatic Pump (3)	Legaspi City, Albay	762.00	8 days	6
	TOTAL	46,461.48(Pesos) 7,374.85 (dollars)		

Appendix 2 (Supplies) to TAB K(Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

SANITATION ENGINEER SUPPLY LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Cement	167	₱ 6.00	₱ 1002.00
Concrete Culvert 1m x 1m	19	35.50	675.00
Jetmatic Pump	19	105.00	1995.00
GI Pipes, 1-1/4" x 20'	11	38.00	418.00
GI Pipes, 1-1/2" x 12'	3	6.00	18.00
Union Joint, 1-1/2"	2	5.00	10.00
GI Pipes, 2" x 20'	16	75.00	1200.00
Tiewire #16, GI	15 Kls	2.00	30.00
GI Pipe, 1-1/2" x 6'	11	6.00	66.00
GI Pipe, 1¼ x 20'	193	28.00	5404.00
Steel Bars, 3/8" x 38'	67	7.80	532.60
Plug, 1-1/2'	1	4.50	4.50
Nipple, 1-1/2" x 6"	1	6.00	6.00
C.M. Nails, 4"	30 kls	2.00	60.00
C.M. Nails, 2+3"	20 kls	2.20	44.00
Steel Bars 1/2" x 30'	44	12.00	528.00
Sand	40 cu.m.	20.00	800.00
Gravel	10 cu.m.	7.00	70.00
Boulder	20 cu.m.	3.00	60.00
Form Lumber, 1"x8"x12'	40 pcs	3.20	128.00
Form Lumber, 2"x4"x12'	40 pcs	3.20	128.00

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Cement Asbestos Pipes	474	₱ 70.00	₱33182.98
Earth Fill	10 cu.m.	5.00	50.00
Steel Bars, 1/4" x 20'	13	3.80	49.40
		TOTAL	46,461.48(pesos) 7,374.85(dollars)

Appendix 3(Equipment) to TAB K(Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

SANITATION ENGINEER EQUIPMENT LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY
Hack Saw	2
Pipe Cutter	1
Wrench (Pipe)	2
Tri Part for Pipes (Pipe Stand)	1
Shovels "D" Handle	13
Pipe Threader, Adjustable	1
Pick Axe	10
3/4 Ton Vehicle	2
3/4 Ton Trailer	1
Elec Engr Trailer	1
Carpentry Set	1

Appendix 4(Counterparts) to TAB K (Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
CARRANZA, Jesse R.	Municipal Development Officer	7 weeks
BITE, Hermes	Barrio Development Officer	7 weeks
CLAVICILLAS, David	Barrio Development Officer	3 weeks
BASILIA	Barrio Development Officer	2 days

Appendix 5 (Timetable) to TAB K(Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

TIMETABLE

DAY/MONTH TO DAY/MONTH	PROJECT LOCATIONS
Jetmatic Pumps	
12 Jan - 18 Jan	San Jose, Malilipot
18 Jan - 22 Jan	Tawauan, Malinao
25 Jan - 28 Jan	Tawauan Jonop, Malinao
1 Feb - 10 Feb	Jonop, Malinao
3 Feb - 9 Feb	Baybay
11 Feb - 14 Feb	Basud
13 Feb - 16 Feb	Salvacion, Sto. Domingo
17 Feb - 18 Feb	Futima
19 Feb - 23 Feb	San Pedro School, Bacacay
Municipal Waterworks Project	
12 Jan - 26 Feb	Tiwi
Barrio Waterworks Projects	
14 Jan - 25 Jan	Hindi, Bacacay
11 Jan - 16 Jan	San Jose, Malilipot

APPENDIX 6 (Photos) to TAB K (Sanitation Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

WATER SYSTEM, San Jose, Bacacay

Description of Project: Restoring 400 meters of 1" galvanized pipeline.
Number of host country man days of labor: 84
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 14
Description of Photograph: Completed project.

WATER SYSTEM, Hindi, Bacacay

Description of Project: Construction of a 1,700 gallon water tank forming the storage reservoir. Installation of 1/2 kilometers of 1 1/4 inch galvanized pipe.
Number of host country man days of labor: 210
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 42
Description of Photograph: Preparing to connect the 1 1/4 inch piping to the 1,700 gallon water reservoir.

CAPPING OF OPEN WELLS AND INSTALLATION OF JETMATIC HAND PUMPS

Description of Project: Jetmatic Hand Pumps were installed at the following locations: Jonop, Malinao (2 pumps); Baybay, Malinao (3 pumps); Tanuan, Malinao (2 pumps); South Pilot Elementary School, Tabaco (3 pumps); Basud, Tabaco (3 pumps); Salvacion, Tabaco (1 pump); Fatima, Tabaco (1 pump); San Pedro School, Bacacay (1 pump); Legaspi City, Albay (3 pumps). Installation was achieved by two methods; shallow wells were cased with concrete cover and capped. Wells from 20' to 40' were hand dug with concrete pad placed around pump.

Number of host country man days of labor: 380

Number of U.S. man days of labor: 76

Description of Photograph: Original water scurce.

Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Capping well.

Bottom Photo - Typical completed project.

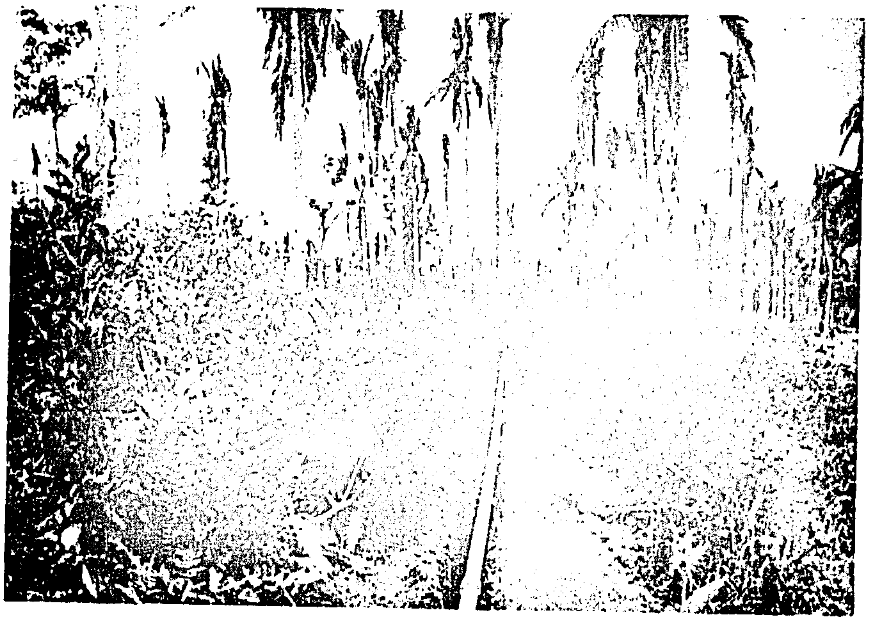
TIWI MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM REPAIR

Description of Project: 2.7 kilometers of 5" and 4" cast iron and asbestos cement pipeline. One 3,000 gallon, concrete, water catchment and two concrete deadmen construction to support the pipeline on 32 meters of suspended cable. This system supplied water to seven barrios and the poblacion of Tiwi, thus accomodating approximately 12,000 people.

Number of host country man days of labor: 5,880
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 84
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Workers escavating the site of the water source. Bottom Photo - One of the ingenious means used to clear a path for the pipeline.

Description of Photograph: Left Photo - Philippine Constabulary demolition expert uses demolition to clear a path for the pipeline. Right Photo - In places where it would have been time consuming to clear a path, the pipeline went under, over, or bypassed the obstacles completely.

Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Suspension cables supporting the pipes over a 20 meter wide ravine. Bottom Photo - CIVAC Team member makes final check of the waterline prior to opening water valves.



TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER TEAM

1. General.

a. The advance party arrived in Albay Province on 6 January, and the initial coordination was conducted with representatives of the Philippine Constabulary, Presidential Arm for Community Development, Province and Municipalities. Agreements were made with the host country counterparts for the organization of the engineer teams, project work scheduling, storage of supplies and equipment, and their security. Arrangements were also made with local merchants for the purchase of construction materials.

b. The main body of the engineer team closed in the operational area on 9 January, and traveled to Tabaco Municipality where they were joined by their host country counterparts and established their operational base.

c. During the period 11 January - 26 February, this combined civic action engineer team, with the aid of local labor, undertook 18 self help projects in the First Congressional District of Albay Province. These projects consisted of repairing school buildings, the construction of one (1) concrete typhoon proof school building, and the repairing of other municipal buildings.

d. Two additional buildings were constructed in the Third District of Albay Province. These buildings were constructed with personnel from the Civic Action Team Headquarters and the local Presidential Arm for Community Development and Philippine Constabulary counterparts.

e. The Presidential Arm for Community Development counterparts proved to be the key to the success of the engineer construction program. They assisted with the purchasing, coordinated the labor force, and provided detailed engineer surveys and plans for all programs undertaken.

2. Food for Work. USAID provided food through their Food for Work program, based upon the request of the November survey. This food (over 22,450 pounds of Bulgar and Rolled Oats) helped to supplement the workers' diet and was greatly appreciated at most of the work sites. Additional food was requested as new projects were undertaken but problems with transportation prevented its delivery.

3. Reserve Civil Affairs Unit Support.

a. Three (3) Reserve Civil Affairs Officers spent their two weeks active duty training with the civic action team, and the assistance provided was invaluable in securing fair prices for materials and locating the most reliable merchants to deal with. By drawing from the experience of these Reserve Civil Affairs Officers, all who have spent several years in the Philippines, countless problems with purchasing were avoided.

b. The contact with these reservist also proved a great asset in handling our banking transactions thus simplified our purchasing.

c. Contribution of 20 gallons of latex paint was donated by Theo. E. Davis Corp. for two of the schools constructed, through the efforts of Major John Filipowicz.

d. It is recommended that coordination for future projects in the Philippines be handled with the assistance of the personnel from this unit.

APPENDIXES:

1 - Statistics
2 - Supplies
3 - Equipment
4 - Counterparts
5 - Time Table
6 - Sample Work Survey
7 - Photos

APPENDIX 1 (Statistics) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report '(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb. 71])

STATISTICS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	MATERIAL COST	TIME REQUIRED	AVG NO. MEN PER DAY
Multi-Purpose Health Center	Tabaco High School, Tabaco	$ 540.00	18 days	12
Library Building	Tabaco High School, Tabaco	475.10	14 days	8
Home Economics Building	Tabaco High School, Tabaco	326.00	14 days	12
Multi-Purpose Center	San Pedro, Bacacay	231.00	8 days	10
Multi-Purpose Center	Salvacion, Santo Domingo	59.10	12 days	3
Multi-Purpose Center	Town Pablacion Bacacay	230.00	12 days	10
*Typhoon Proof Building	Town Pablacion Manlinao	86.00	35 days	18
*Typhoon Proof Building	San Antonio, Tabaco	86.00	40 days	18
Administration Building, Garbldon Type	Tabaco South Pilot School, Tabaco	966.00	18 days	15
Primary School Building	North Elementary School, Tabaco	281.00	18 days	5
Administrative Building, Garbldon Type	Malilipot	842.00	8 days	20
Library Building	Malilipot	313.00	8 days	20
Army Type Pre-fab Building	Labnig, Malinao	437.00	18 days	15
Gymnasium, High School	Tabaco	470.00	18 days	18
Industrial Arts Building	Tagawe, Malilipot	248.00	4 days	16
Marcos Pre-fab	San Antonio, Tabaco	123.00	5 days	4

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	MATERIAL COST	TIME REQUIRED	AVG NO. MEN PER DAY
3RD DISTRICT				
School Building Construction	Magpanambo, Polangui	1,085.50	17 days	25
Dispensary	Ligao	356.00	21 days	23
	TOTAL	$7,154.70		

*NOTE: Supplies purchased for the typhoon proof schools were funded in conjunction with $1,990.00 donated by members of the U.S. Navy stationed in the Philippines.

APPENDIX 2 (Supplies) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (PESOS)	TOTAL COST (PESOS)
Cement	1,100 bags	₱ 6.00	₱ 6,600.00
Steel Bar			
Size 3/8"	228 pcs	3.80	866.40
Size 1/2"	76 pcs	9.45	718.20
Size 5/8"	10 pcs	10.00	100.00
Galvanized Wire	35 kilo	2.00	70.00
Lumber			
Size 3/4 x 8 x 10	263 pcs	4.70	1,236.10
Size 1 x 6 x 10	599 pcs	4.20	2,515.80
Size 1 x 10 x 12	23 pcs	5.00	115.00
Size 1 x 14 x 12	19 pcs	1.80	224.20
Size 2 x 2 x 12	302 pcs	2.30	694.60
Size 2 x 3 x 12	139 pcs	3.00	417.00
Size 2 x 4 x 12	197 pcs	4.30	847.10
Size 2 x 6 x 12	41 pcs	5.70	233.70
Size 2 x 8 x 12	40 pcs	6.70	268.00
Size 3 x 8 x 12	24 pcs	10.10	242.40
Plywood 1/4"	40 pcs	11.30	452.00
Concrete Blocks	1,850 blocks	.47	869.50
Nails	381 kilos	1.70	647.70
Bolts	80 kilos	1.19	75.20

Corrigated Galvanized Sheet (#26)			
Size 6'	119 pcs	10.20	1,211.00
Size 7'	126 pcs	11.90	1,499.00
Size 8'	841 pcs	14.40	12,104.00
Size 9'	382 pcs	16.20	6,124.00
Size 10'	319 pcs	18.00	5,735.00
Size 12'	79 pcs	20.40	528.00
Lead Washers	240 kilos	2.20	528.00
*Miscellaneous			152.71
			₱45,074.61 (pesos)
			$7,154.70 (US)

*This includes hinges, hacksaw blades, door hanger, roofing cement, etc.

APPENDIX 3 (Equipment) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

EQUIPMENT

ITEM	QUANTITY
Trucks, 3/4 ton	3
Trailers, 3/4 ton	3
Pioneer Electric Trailer	1
Carpenter Kit	1
Generator, 3 KW	1
Shovel, Short Handle	4
Lantern, Coleman	3
Rope, 1/2" to 3/4"	1 roll
Pipe Vice, 3"	1
Pipe Cutter	1
Pipe Threader, 1/2" to 2'	1
Pipe Wrench, 3"	2
Gas Pump	1
Steel Cable, 3/8"	1 roll (300 meters)
Cots	8
Lister Bag	1
Batteries, BA 30	40

APPENDIX 4 (Counterparts) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	Psn/Title	Period of Time With Team
ERESTAIN, Modesto F.	Provincial Development Officer	50 days
CARILLO, Ernesto	Assistant Provincial Development Officer	47 days
CARRANZA, Jesse R.	Municipal Development Officer (MDO), Bacacay	47 days
DE LA CRUZ, Ben	MDO, Malilipot	47 days
BINAMIRA, Jose	MDO, Malinao	47 days
BRIONES, Juan	MDO, Tiwi	47 days
GREGORIO, Ric	MDO, Tabaco	47 days
BITE, Hermes	MDO, Santo Domingo	47 days
CLAVIOILLAS, David	Barrio Development Worker (BDW), Malinao	47 days
AUSTERO, Augusto	BDW, Tiwi	47 days
BASILIA, Henry	BDW, Tabaco	47 days
BARRAMEDA, Silvestre	BDW, Tabaco	47 days

APPENDIX 5 (Time Table) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

TIME TABLE

Day/Month to Day/Month	LOCATION
4 Jan	Legazpi City (Advance Party)
9 Jan	Legazpi City (Main Body)
9 Jan - 27 Feb	Tabaco Municipality
8 Feb - 26 Feb	Third Congressional District
27 Feb	Clark AFB
28 Feb	Okinawa

APPENDIX 6 (Sample Work Survey) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SAMPLE WORK SURVEY

This repair survey for bill of materials and labor requirements was the type detailed surveys prepared for all engineer projects undertaken during the operation.

PROGRAM OF WORK, BILL OF MATERIALS, AND LABOR REQUIREMENTS

1. Program of Work:

a. Name of Project: Repair of Library Building, Tabaco High School, Tabaco, Albay Province.

b. Description of Proposed Work: Removing of damaged parts, repair of a part of the back walls, 2 windows, trussed and placing of purlins, ceiling and G.I. roofing for a 8m X 24 m, 4-room building, 3 rooms used as a classroom and 1 room for library.

c. Number of People to Be Served: Total enrollment of the Tabaco High School, 1,200 students.

2. Bill of Materials:

a. U.S. Army Civic Action Share

Item No.	Quantity	Description	Unit Cost (Peso)	Total Cost (Peso)
1.	84 pcs	Corrugated G.I. Sheets #26, 32"X6'	₱10.80	₱ 907.20
2.	126 pcs	Corrugated G.I. Sheets #26, 32"X8'	14.40	1,814.40
3.	12 pcs	Plain G.I.#26,-8'	14.40	172.80
4.	1 keg	G.I. Nails- 2 1/2"	85.00	85.00
5.	30 kls.	lead washer	2.50	75.00
6.	20 kls.	G.I. washer	2.50	50.00
7.	15 kls.	C.W. nails 2"	2.00	30.00

Total estimated cost of U.S. Army Civic Action share - ₱3,134.40

b. Provincial/Municipality/Barrio/PTA - Share.

Item No.	Quantity	Description	Unit Cost (Peso)	Total Cost (Peso)
8.	132 pcs	2-4X14- Purlins	₱ 3.60	₱ 475.20
9.	8 pcs	2X8X14- Lower Cord	7.60	60.80
10.	14 pcs	1X12X14-Facia Board	5.60	78.40
11.	2 pcs	2X8X14-Window sill head	13.30	26.60
12.	6 pcs	2X4X10-studs	2.80	16.80
13.	12 pcs	V-Cut Siding 1X6X14	3.15	37.80
14.	30 kls	Nails 4"	2.00	60.00
15.	10 kls	Nails 3"	2.20	22.00
16.	10 kls	Nails 2"	2.20	22.00

Total estimated cost of Provincial/Municipality/Barrio/PTA - share ₱795.60

3. Labor: To be provided free by barrio people/PTA members; est at ₱6.00 daily.

Item No.	Description	No. of Men	No. of Days	Total Cost
1.	Removing of damaged parts	10	3	₱ 180.00
2.	Repair of trusses, placing of purlins, facia boards	10	3	180.00
3.	*Placing of G.I. roofing	10	4	240.00
4.	Repair of walls, windows	10	4	240.00
5.	Repair of partition, ceiling	10	3	180.00
6.	Other finishing touches	10	2	120.00
				₱1,140.00

4. Distribution of Cost:

a. U.S. Army Civic Action	₱3,134.40
b. Provincial, Municipal, Barrio, PTA - Share	1,935.60
Total Cost (Peso)	₱5,070.00

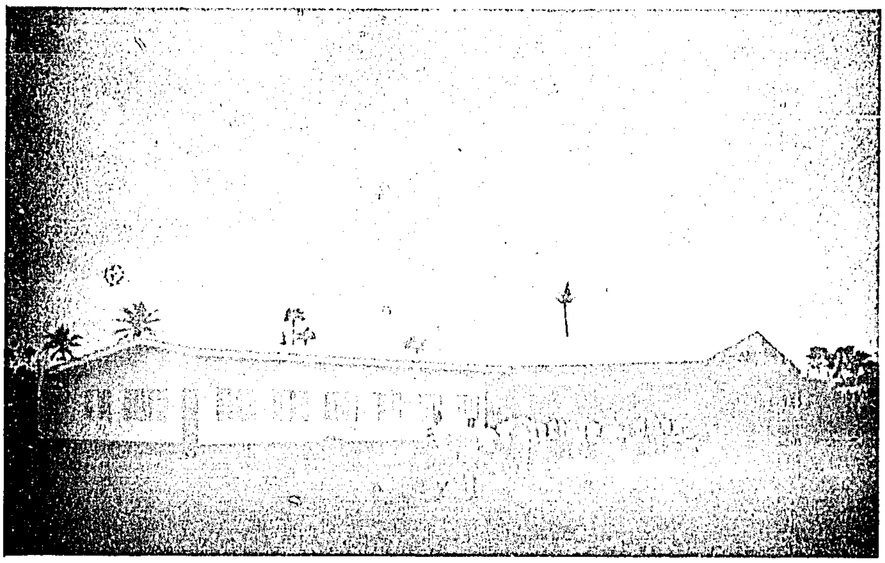
*G.I. roofing is actually flat or corrugated tin roofing sheets. The term G.I. is used by the local people because this item is priced controlled by the Philippine Government.

APPENDIX 7 (Photos) to TAB L (Construction Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

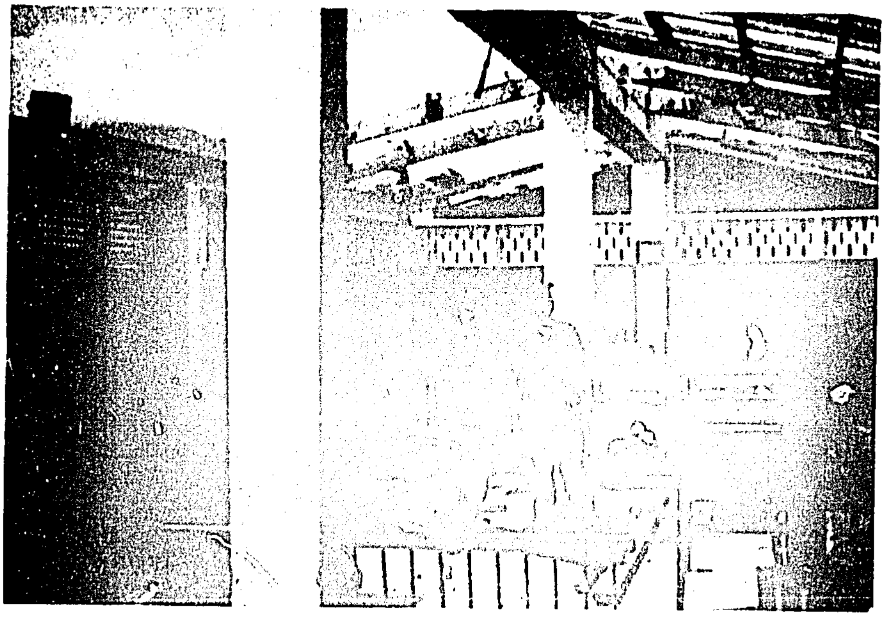
REPAIR OF MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH CENTER, TABACO HIGH SCHOOL

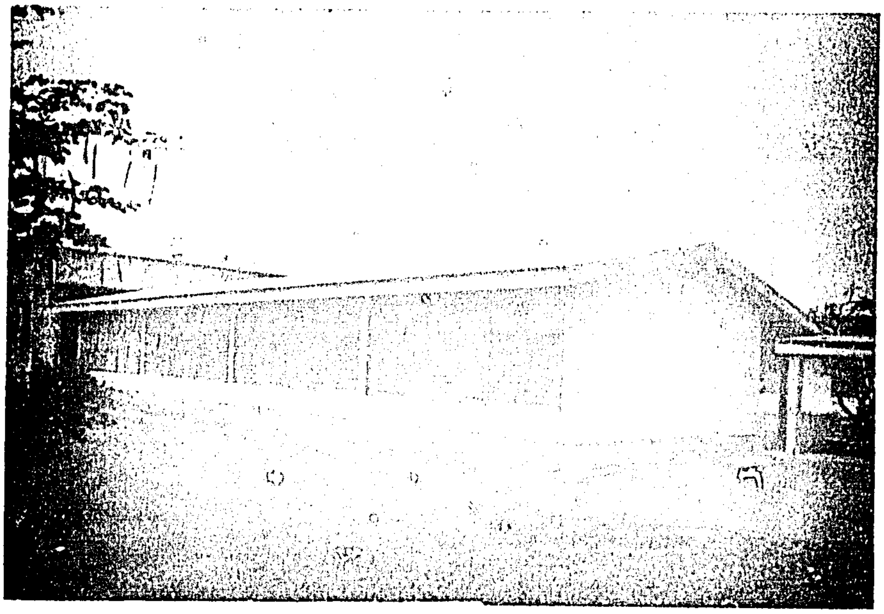
Description of Project: Repair of the roofing of a one-story building, 6 meters wide and 18 meters long. Placing of purlins, facer boards, and G.I. roofing. Inside work, placing ceiling, wooden eaves, laminated boards, two temporary walls, and masonary work.
Number of classrooms: 4
Number of host country man days of labor: 216
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 18
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Front view completed project. Bottom Photo - Rear and side view of completed project.



REPAIR OF LIBRARY BUILDING, TABACO HIGH SCHOOL

Description of Project: Removing of damaged parts, repair a part of the back wall, 2 windows, trussed and placing of purlins, ceiling and G.I. roofing sheets for an 8m X 24m, 4 room building.
Number of classrooms: 3 rooms to be used as classrooms and one as the school library.
Number of host country man days of labor: 112
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 14
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Shows the extent of damage to the building before work began. Bottom Photo - Shows completed project.



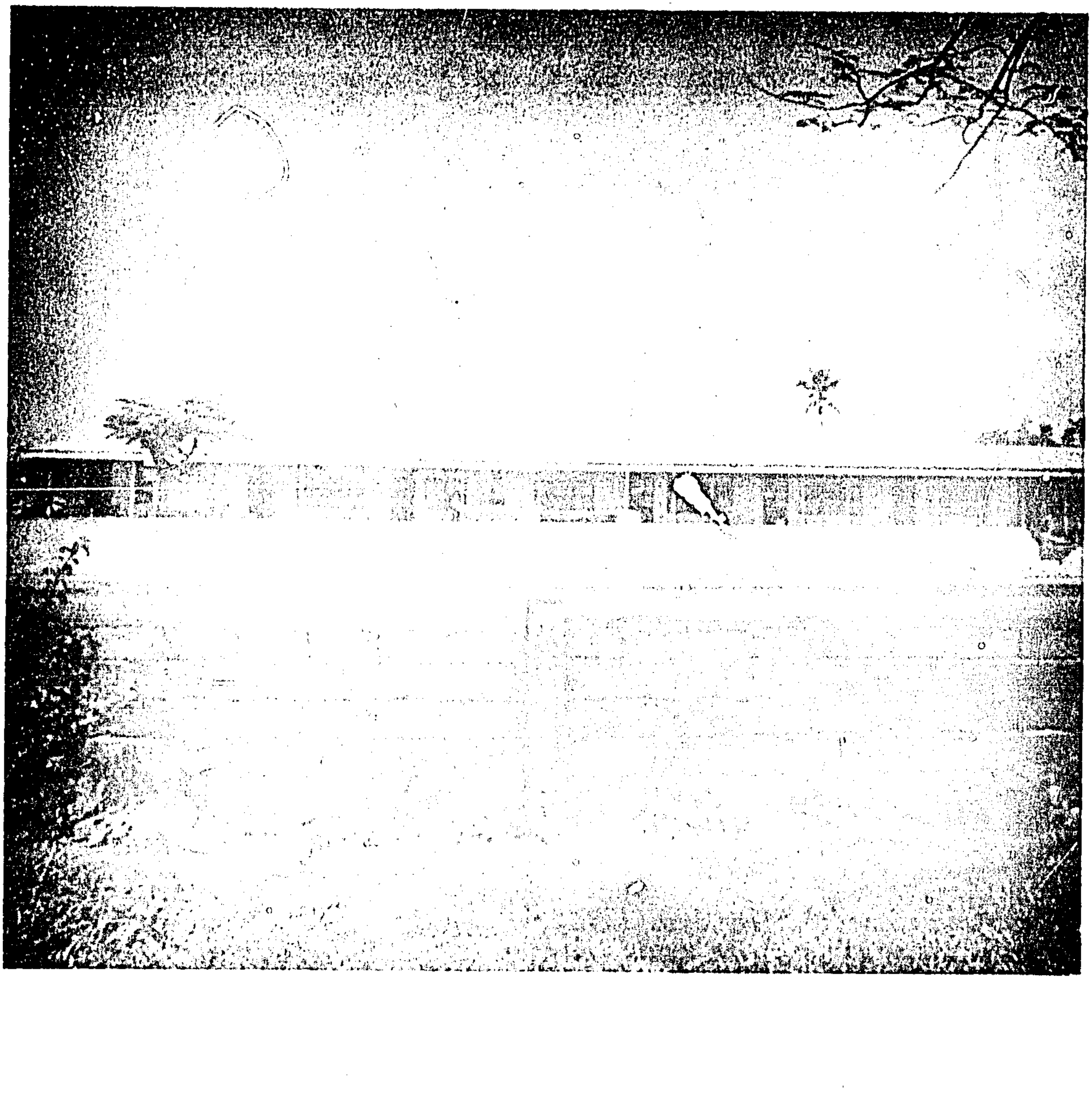


REPAIR OF HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING, TABACO HIGH SCHOOL

Description of Project: Erection of three reinforced concrete columns 10"X 10"X 4m high; a concrete hollow block wall, using CHB 6"X 8"X 16" on one side only, 7 meters wide and 4 meters high; placing of two trussed, purlins, and ceiling for one room and G.I. roofing sheets.
Number of classrooms: 3
Number of host country man days of labor: 168
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 42
Description of Photograph: Completed project.

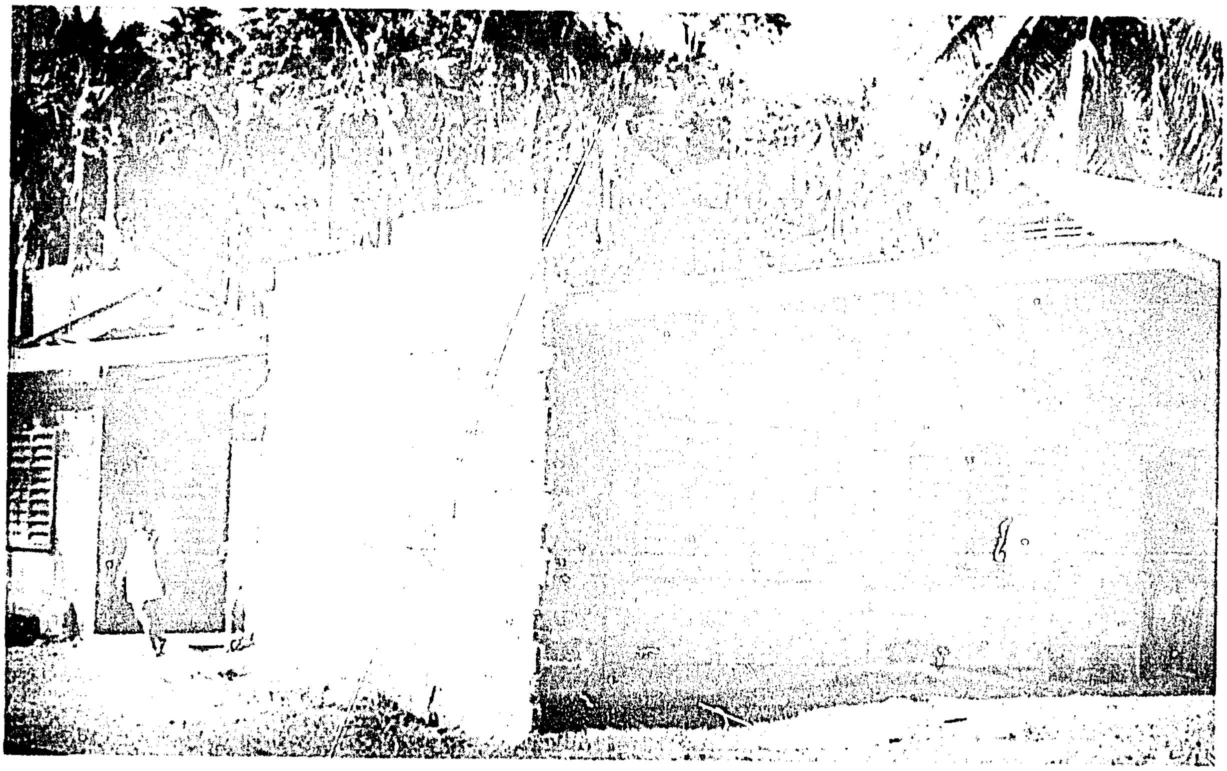
REPAIR OF MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH CENTER, San Pedro, Bacacay

Description of Project: Repair of partially damaged Multi-Purpose Health Center, by installation of G.I. roofing sheets, construction of purlins and masonary work.
Number of classrooms: 2 classrooms; 2 offices
Number of host country man days of labor: 168
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 8
Description of Photograph: Completed project.



REPAIR OF THE MULTI-PURPOSE HEALTH CENTER, Salvacion, Sto. Domingo

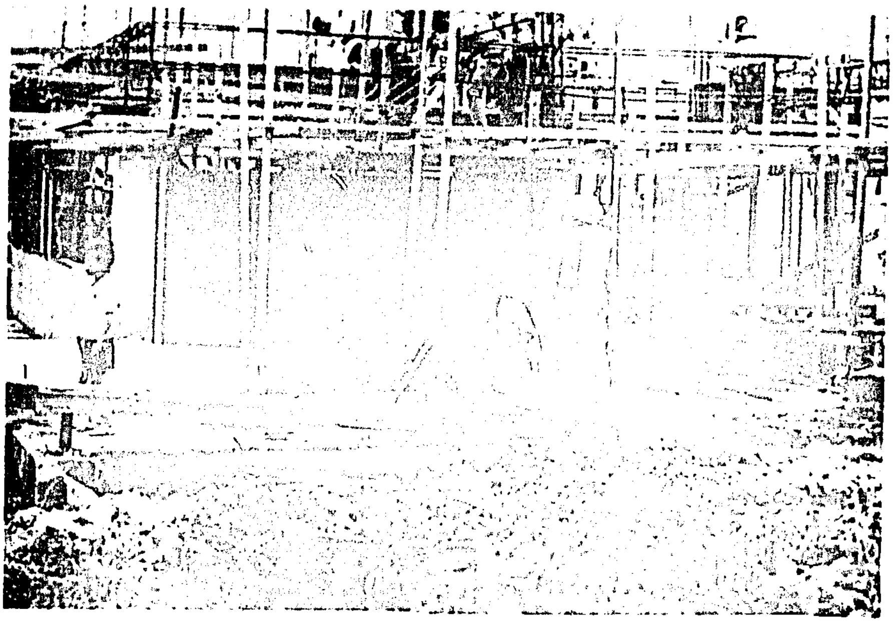
Description of Project: Repair of the roofing which had been partially damaged by the typhoon "Sening" and also cementing part of the floor and walls.
Number of rooms: 2
Number of host country man days of labor: 36
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 24
Description of Photograph: Picture showing some of the repair work being done. Roof damage can still be seen on the left of the photo.

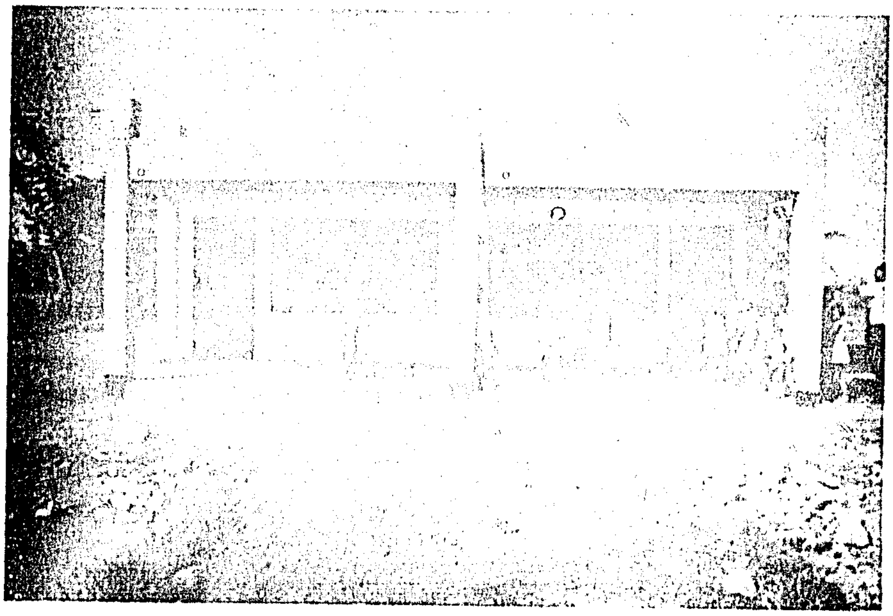


TAIWAN TYPE TYPHOON PROOF SCHOOL BLDG., Malinao and Tabaco

Description of Project: Construction of a single story-one room school building (9 meters by 9 meters, 3 meters high) all concrete structure, wooden doors and windows and with concrete roof.

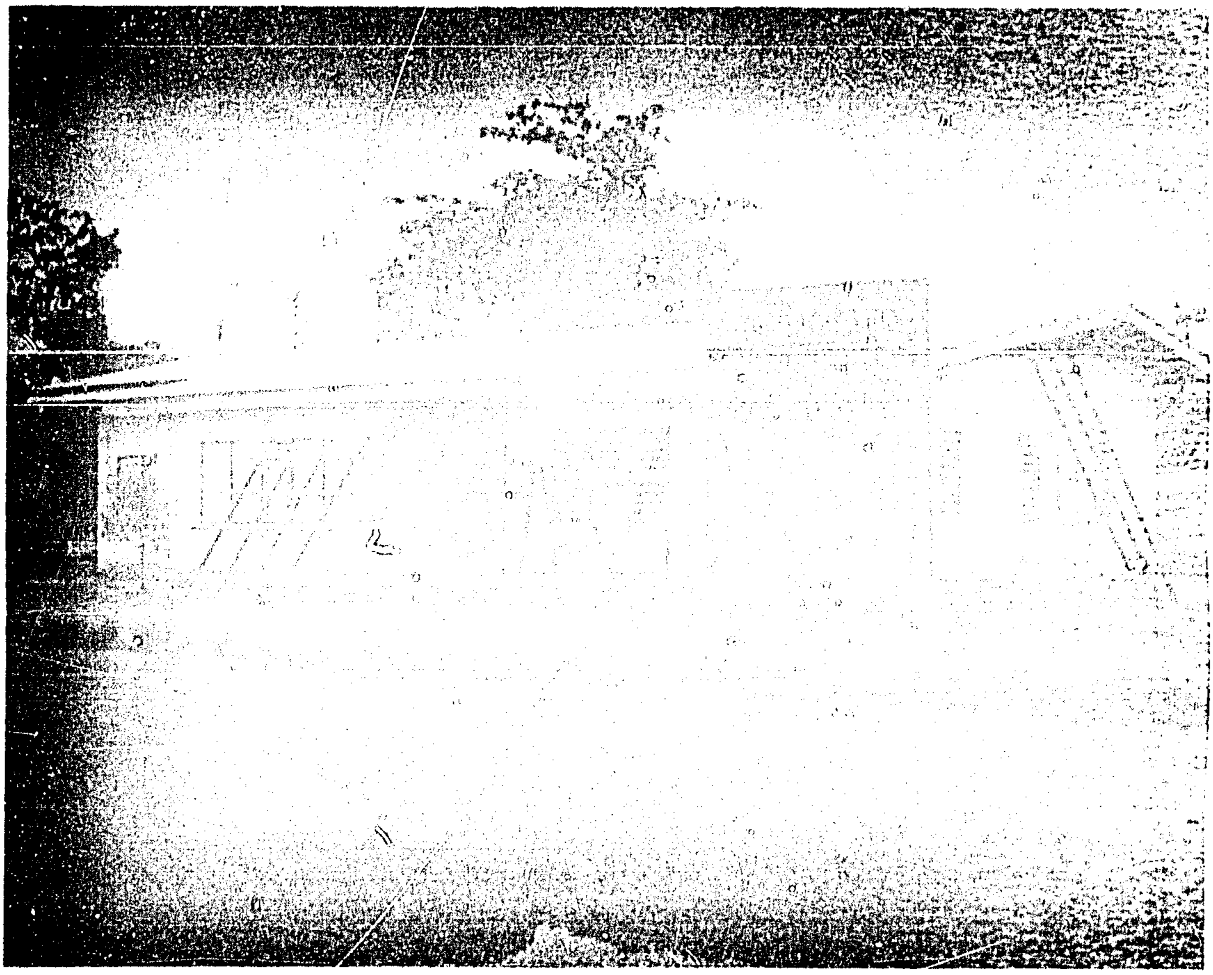
Number of Rooms: 1
Number of host country man days of labor: 1,350
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 75
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Project during construction. Bottom Photo - Completed project.





REPAIR OF TABACO NORTH PRIMARY SCHOOL BLDG.

Description of Project: Repair of roofing of one story building. Replacing 60 pieces of corrugated roofing sheets. Emplacement of 2 rafters and purlins.
Number of rooms: 8
Number of host country man days of labor: 90
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 148
Description of Photograph: Completed project.



REPAIR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (GABALDON TYPE)
. Malilipot Central School and Tabaco South Pilot School

1. Malilipot.

Description of Project: Repair of roofing, side windows, back wall (wood).
Sect 1 - Left wing - covers a roof area of 32' X 42', 8 windows at 4 panels each, back wall of 32' X 14'.

Sect 2 - Left wing - covers a roof area of 16' X 32', 2 windows with 4 panels each, ceiling inside and other minor repairs.

Sect 3 - Right wing - covers a roof area of 16' X 32' ceiling inside repair of 2 windows with 4 panels each, other minor repairs.

Sect 4 - Right wing - covers a roof area of 32' X 64', general work placing of roof framing, G.I. roofing, repair of windows and back wall.

Number of rooms: 9
Number of host country man days of labor: 160
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 72

2. Tabaco.

Description of Project:
Sect 1 - Left wing - cover a roof area 30' X 70' long.

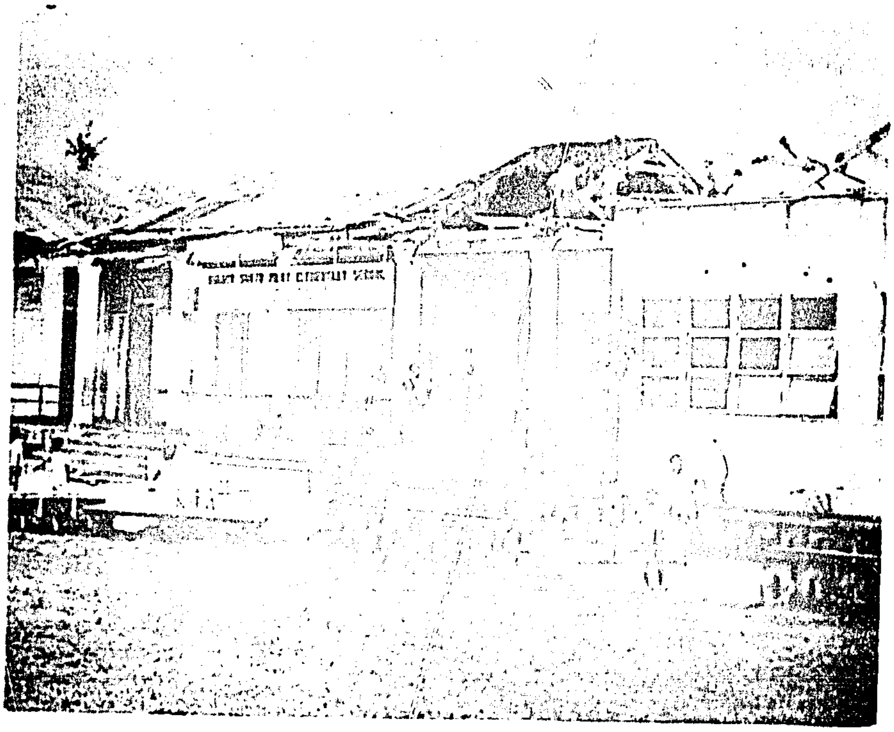
Sect 2 - Left wing and front - replace purlins, rafters, one truss and front outside ceiling. Cover an area 32' X 60' long.

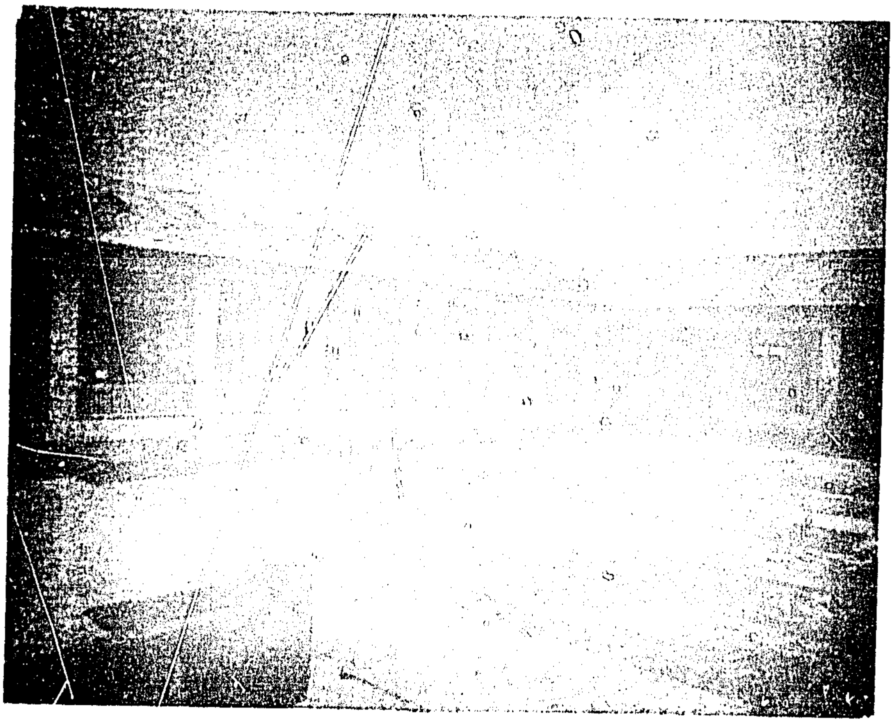
Sect 3 - Right wing - cover a section 32' X 42'.

Sect 4 - Right wing - cover a section 32' X 14'.

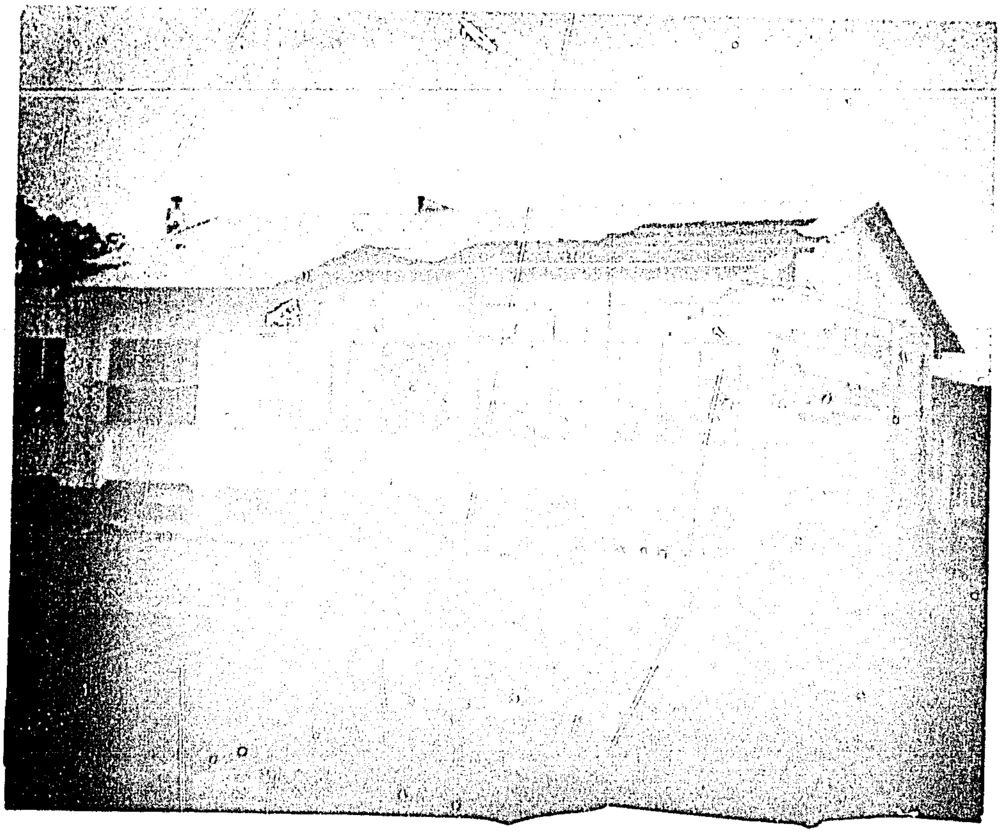
Number of rooms: 12
Number of host country man days of labor: 270
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 216

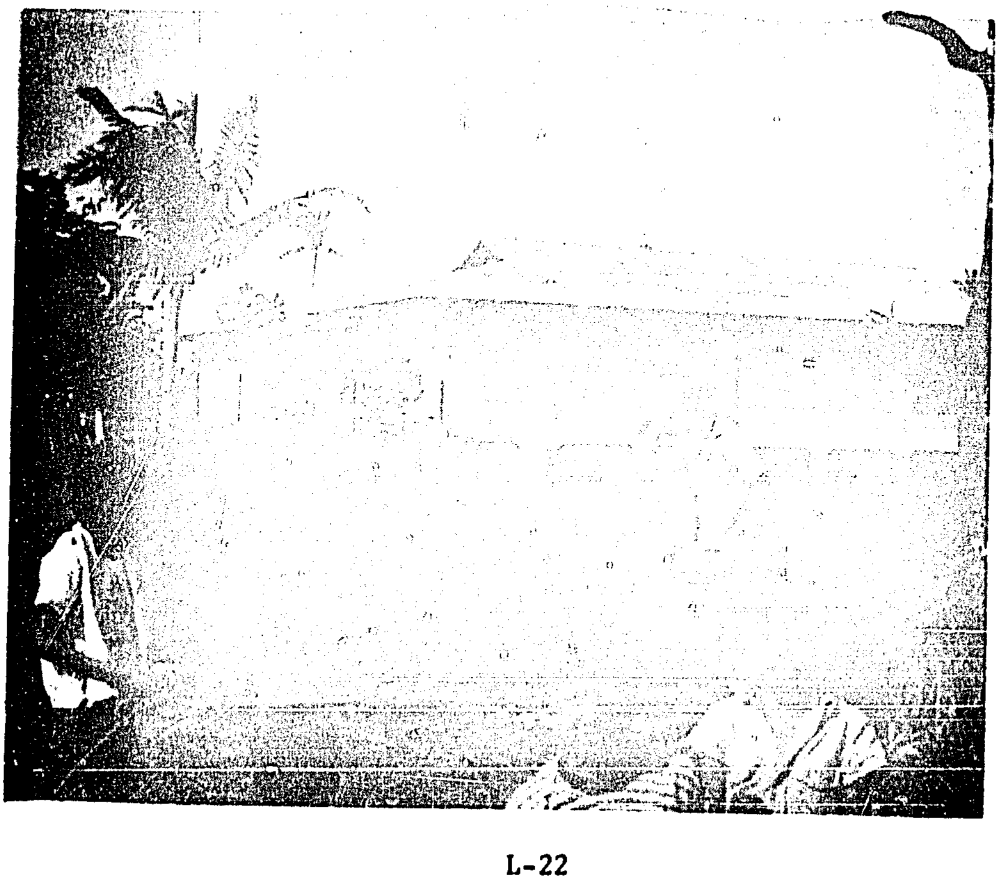
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Picture showing extent of typhoon damage to Tabaco South Pilot Elementary School. Bottom Photo - Shows the inside courtyard and extent of repair work done.





Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Picture showing extent of typhoon damage to the Elementary School building at Malilipot. Bottom Photo - Shows completed project



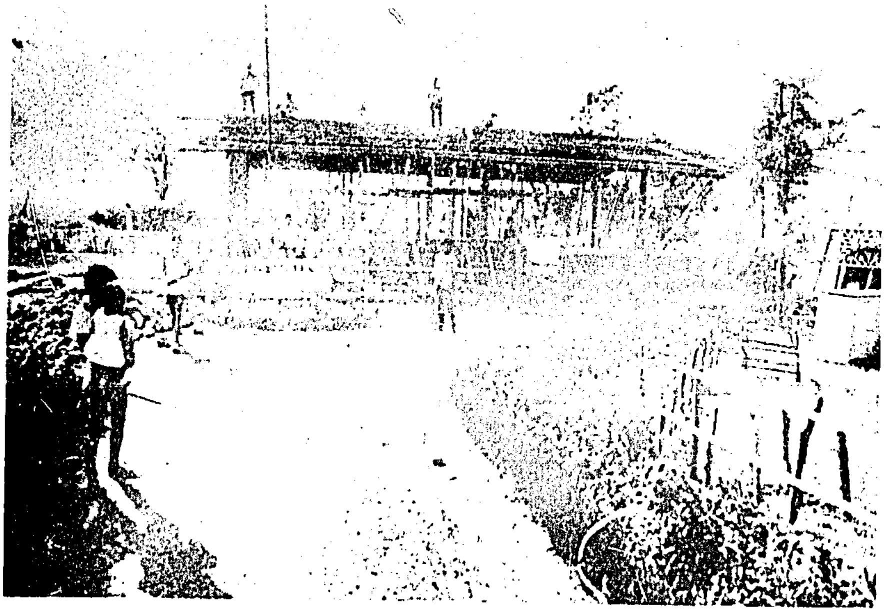


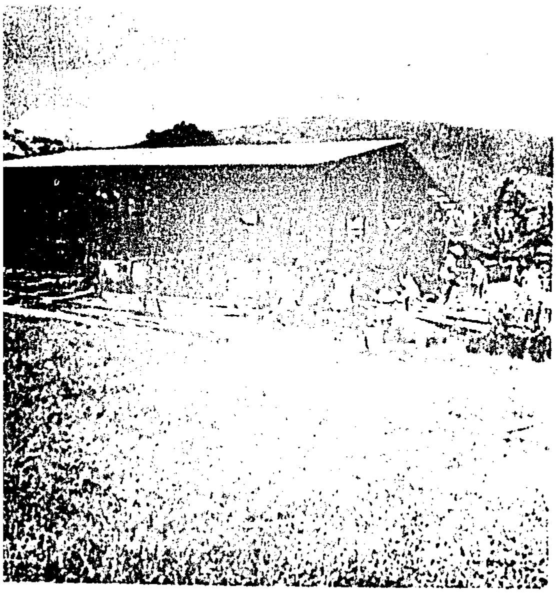
REPAIR OF LIBRARY BUILDING, Malilipot

Description of Project: Removal of damaged parts; repair of a portion of the back wall; 2 windows, trussed and placing of purlin; replacement of the ceiling and roofing for an 8 X 24 meters, 4 room building.
Number of classrooms: 3, in addition one room will serve as the municipal library.
Number of host country man days of labor: 160
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 8
Description of Photograph: Picture shows extent of damage to the roofing, back wall and windows.

REPAIR OF ARMY TYPE PRE-FAB SCHOOL BUILDING, Labnig, Malinao

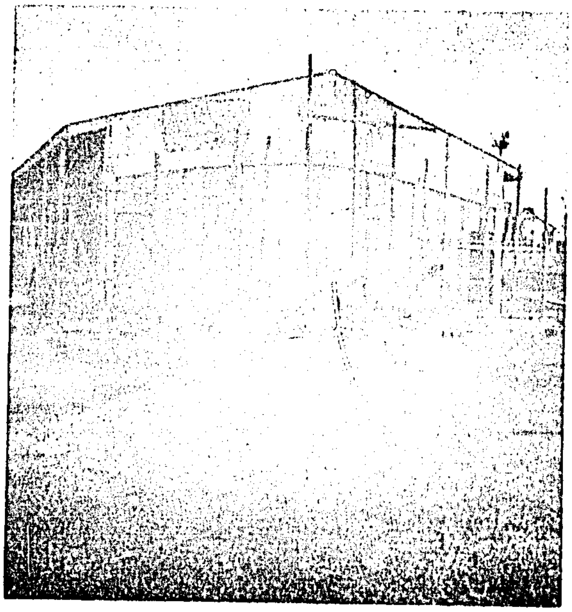
Description of Project: Repair of Army type pre-fab school building - a 9mX14m wooden structure with G.I. roofing: (1) placing of roof framing and G.I. roofing sheets; (2) replacing the ceiling inside and outside and repair of two side walls; and (3) other finishing touches.
Number of classrooms: 2
Number of host country man days of labor: 270
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 18
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Placing roof framing. Bottom Left Photo Completed roof of G.I. sheets. Bottom Right Photo - Inside shot of roofing.





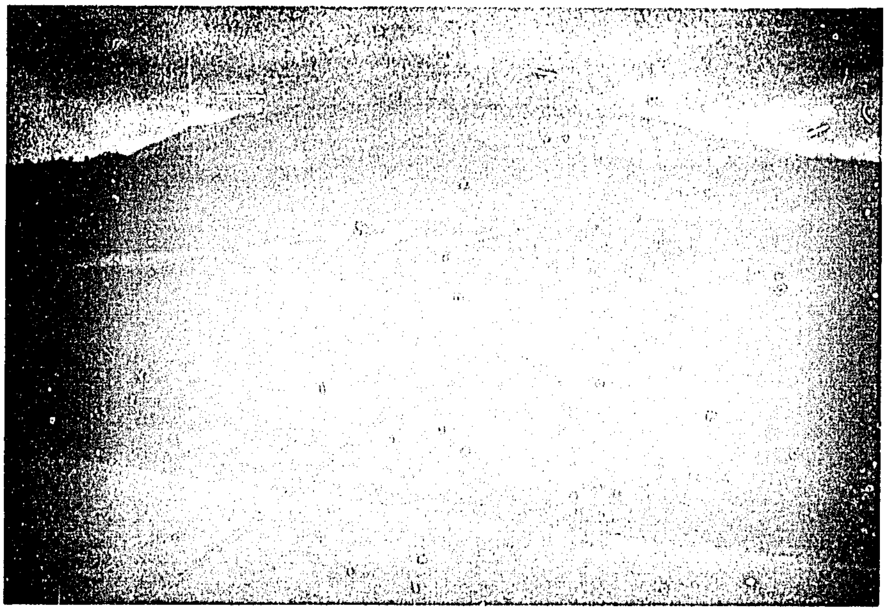
REPAIR OF TABACO HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM

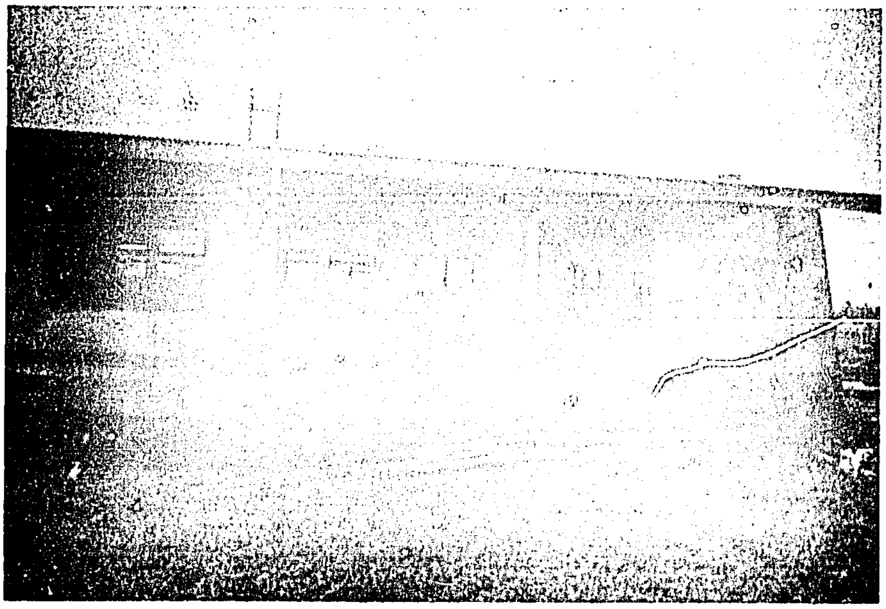
Description of Project: Move or correct the building which is about 14 meters wide, 25 meters long and 9 meters high. Straighten building that was leaning and construct four concrete columns, reinforce zocalo 6"X 4'X 4m; repair window and placing of ceiling joist and other minor repairs.
Number of classrooms: 1 (two small locker rooms)
Number of host country man days of labor: 304
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 36
Description of Photographs: Top Photo - Building prior to repairs. Bottom Left Photo - Building during repairs. Bottom Right Photo - Interior of building during repairs.



REPAIR OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING, Tagawe, Malilipot

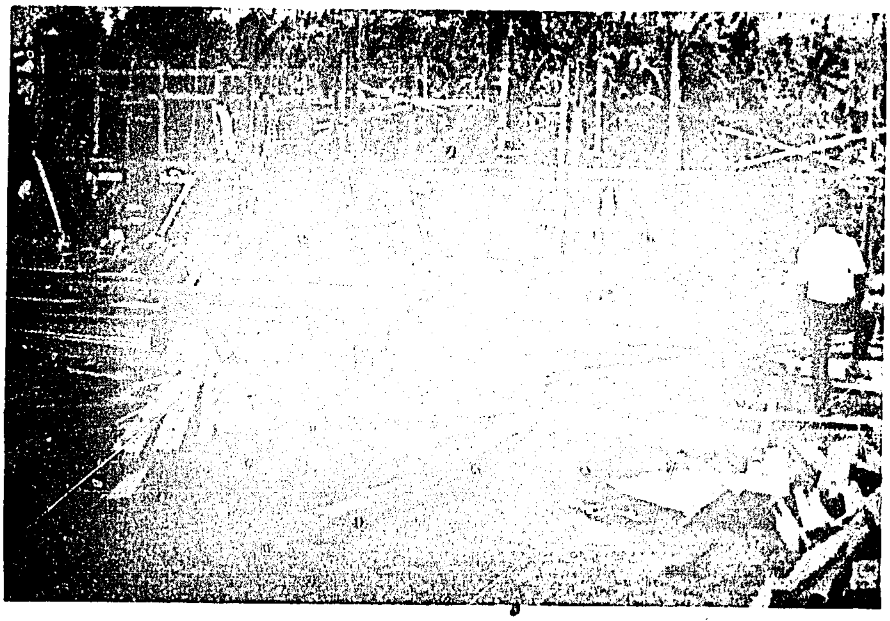
Description of Project: Repair of roofing, walls, doors and windows of a 9 meter by 14 meter building.
Number of classrooms: 2
Number of host country man days of labor: 64
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 4
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Damaged building before work was started. Bottom Photo - Completed project, except for painting

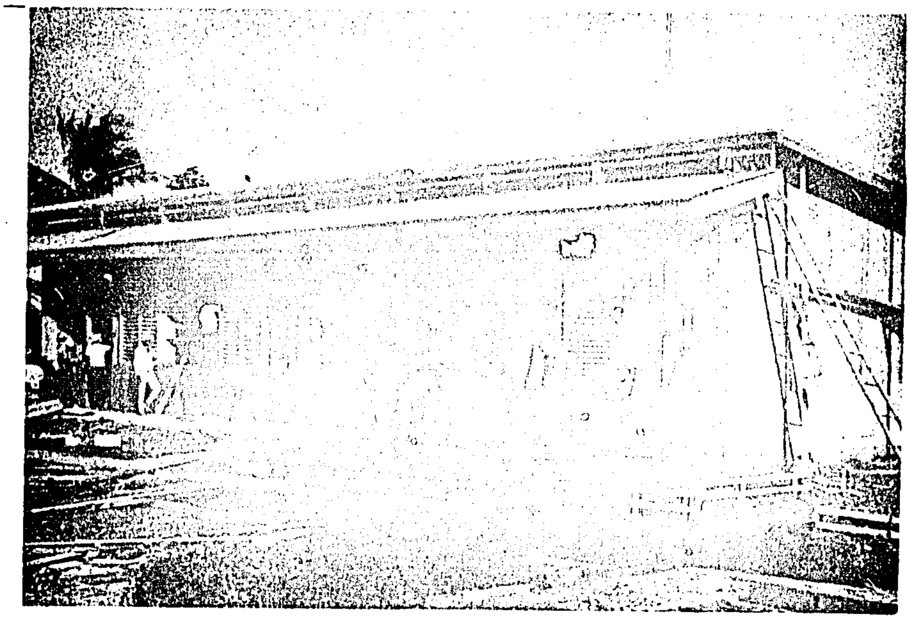




CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDING, Magpanambo, Polangui

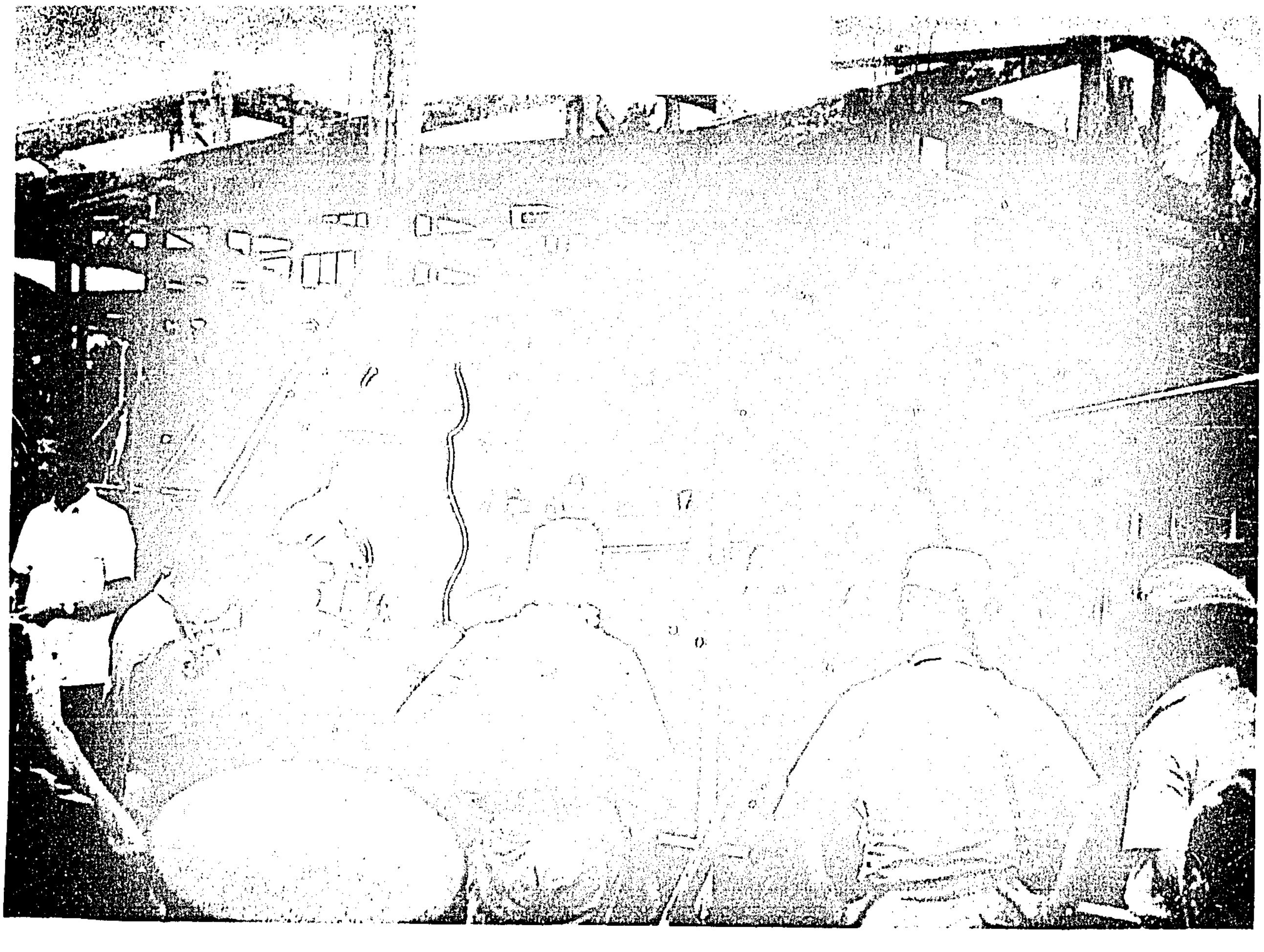
Description of Project: Construct a 9 meter by 18 meter, 3 room (removable portion) frame building with tin roof, eight concrete pillars and concrete sla floor.
Number of classrooms: 3
Number of host country man days of labor: 415
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 17
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Project during initial stage. Bottom Photo - Project nearing its final stage.





CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING, Ligao

Description of Project: Construction of Medical Dispensary Building, 7 meters by 19 meters. The structure will be built with concrete block, concrete floor, concrete pillars and G.I. roof.
Number of rooms: 4
Number of host country man days of labor: 483
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 21
Description of Photograph: Framework of Hospital Dispensary Building.



TAB M(Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

1. General.

a. The Engineer Augmentation Team Leader departed Kadena AFB 4 January 1971 with the advance party and arrived at Clark AFB, Philippines, 4 January 1971. After attending several conferences in the Manila area, the advance party departed for Legaspi City by Philippine Air Force C-47.

b. A conference was arranged on 6 January 1971 for the advance party to meet with Provincial Officials of Albay. At this meeting the decision was made to assign the Engineer Augmentation Team to the Third Congressional District of Albay Province.

2. The Engineer Augmentation Team was assigned an area of operation in which they would undertake self help civic action projects that were within their capability; principally public school building repair and construction, and medical first aid assistance for the US team members and the laborers working at the project site. CPT Yuhico, the Special Assistant to the Governor, arranged for a meeting on 7 January with the Presidential Assistant for Community Development Agency(PACD) Official from the Third Congressional District. After this meeting the Team Leader of the Engineer Augmentation Team and the PACD Official began surveying the operational area. The PACD Official stated that a previous Philippine Government survey indicated that eighty percent of the schools within the Third Congressional District area were damaged or destroyed by the typhoons of late 1970. Due to the time involved and the transportation requirements, a thorough survey could not be made, however, tentative projects were selected based on the PACD recommendations. It was decided that a more detailed survey would be conducted, as soon as the first projects were started.

3. On Saturday, 9 January, the main body of the Engineer Augmentation Team arrived in Legaspi City, and on 11 January the team moved to their operational area, selected two definite projects, coordinated with local officials for a labor force and made arrangements with managers of local hardware stores and lumbers yards for purchasing supplies and materials. The first project was started on 13 January 1971 at Ponso Elementary School, Ponso, Polangui. Throughout the operation, various PC and PACD personnel worked with the team in the combined effort.

Appendixes

1-Statistics
2-Supplies
3-Equipment
4-Counterparts
5-Timetable
6-Photos

Appendix 1(Statistics) to TAB M(Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

STATISTICS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	MATERIAL COST	TIME REQUIRED	AVG NO. MEN PER DAY
Ponso Elem School Repair	Ponso, Polangui	$ 570.00	20 days	8
Ponso Elem School Kitchen Repair	Ponso, Polangui		1 day	2
School Repair, Building #1	South Central Elem School, Polangui	340.00	27 days	10
School Repair, Building #2	South Central Elem School, Polangui	300.00	10 days	10
*Typhoon Proof School Construction	San Antonio, Tabaco	1081.00	45 days	17
San Antonio High School Repair	San Antonio, Tabaco	100.00	2 days	12
Ponso Elem School Repair	Ponso Polangui	32.50	3 days	4
Ponso High School Repair	Ponso Polangui	70.00	3 days	4
Home Economics Building Repair	Magpanambo, Polangui	390.00	21 days	10
School Repairs	South Central Elem School, Libon	547.00	15 days	12
School Kitchen Repair	South Central Elem School, Libon		4 days	5
**School Construction	Rawis, San Miguel	200.00	Not Cmpt	20
**School Construction	Hacienda, San Miguel	180.00	Not Cmpt	20
**School Construction	Visita, San Miguel	180.00	Not Cmpt	20

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	MATERIAL	TIME REQUIRED	AVG NO. MEN PER DAY
**School Construction	Sagurong, San Miguel	$ 180.00	Not Cmpt	20
	TOTAL	$ 4170.50		

*Funds furnished by USAID

**These four school buildings were added to the original projects and were undertaken late in the mission time frame. Due to the adverse weather, shortage of boats, and on-island transportation, the schools were not finished prior to the end of the mission.

APPENDIX 2 (Supplies) to TAB M (Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

SUPPLIES

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST (PESOS)	TOTAL COST (PESOS)
1. Engineer Supplies:			
G.I. Sheets	236 pcs	₱ 13.32	₱ 3,145.35
Nails 4"	182	1.75	318.50
Nails 3"	75	1.80	135.00
Nails 2 1/2"	32 kilos	2.14	68.60
Nails 2"	141 kilos	1.78	251.60
Nails 1"	37 kilos	1.88	70.00
G.I. nails	100 kilos	2.30	230.00
Lumber 2"X 2"	2697 bd ft	.42	1,132.74
Lumber 2"X 3"	1770 bd ft	.42	1,770.00
Lumber 2"X 4"	1179 bd ft	.42	500.65
Lumber 2"X 6"	1186 bd ft	.46	546.56
Lumber 2"X 8"	456 bd ft	.46	209.76
Lumber 1"X 10"	184 bd ft	.46	84.64
Lumber 1"X 12"	96 bd ft	.46	44.16
Lumber 3/4"X 8"	1266 bd ft	.47	595.02
Lumber 1"X 6"	1052 bd ft	.46	483.92
Lumber 6"X 6"	234 bd ft	.44	99.96
Muriatic Acid	1/2 kilo	2.16	1.08
Cement	656 bags	6.00	3,936.00
Lead Washers	130 kilos	2.30	299.00
G.I. Washers	54 kilos	2.06	111.60

Laivanit 1/4 X 4 X 8	132 kilos	7.80	1,009.60
Bolts w/Washer & Nuts	193	1.49	287.57
Door Locks	4 sets	28.00	112.00
Door Hinges	4 sets	5.00	20.00
Sand	40 cu m.	4.30	172.00
Gravel	42 cu m.	6.80	286.00
Cement Blocks	300	3.25	975.00
Wire #6	45 kilos	1.90	85.50
Reinforcement Rods 3/8 X 30	312	5.70	1,778.40
Reinforcement Rods 1/2 X 30	72	9.45	680.40
Bucket	5 ea	2.80	14.00
Hacksaw Blades	8 ea	.62	4.96
Hammer	6 ea	8.00	48.00
Coal Tar (5 gal)	2 ea	12.00	24.00
Tueobony	9 ea	9.00	81.00
Gloves, work	3 pr	4.50	13.50
		TOTAL	₱19,626.07 (Pesos)
			$3,115.25 (US)

(Does not include supplies used to construct the USAID typhoon proof school.)

2. Medical Supplies.

Asprin Tablets, 5gr, 100s	10 btl	$ .17	$ 1.70
Aluminium Asprin Tablets, 250s (Pediatrict)	2 btl	.60	1.20
Codeine Sulfate Tablets NF 1/2 gr, 100s	2 btl	1.59	3.18
Dibucaine Ointment, 1oz	2 tu	.15	.30
Ether, 1/2 lb cn	1 cn	.22	.22
Eugenol USP, 1 oz	2 btl	.32	.64

Lidocaine HCL Injection 20 cc 2%	1 btl	.31	.31
Methyl Salicylate USP 1 pt	5 btl	.98	4.90
Propoxyphene HCL 65mg 500s (DARVON)	3 btl	14.20	42.60
Sodium Salicylate Tablets 1000s	4 btl	1.72	6.88
Pencillian Tablets 250,000 units 100s	5 btl	.80	4.00
Procaine Penicillian for Aqueous Injection 1.5 million units	50 btl	.17	8.50
Tetracycline HCL Tablets 100s	4 btl	1.41	5.64
Tetracycline Syrup Buffered 1 pt (Pediatric)	3 btl	1.07	3.21
Chloroquine Primaquine Phosphate Tabs 150s	1 box	4.44	4.44
Foot Powder Fungicidal 1 oz	10 cn	.09	.90
Gamma Benzene Hexachloride Oint. 12s	3 box	2.00	6.00
Piperazine Citrate USP 1 pt	5 btl	.56	2.80
Titnactin (Tolnaftate) 1% 10 cc	10 btl	1.48	14.80
Undecylenic Acid Solution (Desenex)2 oz	10 btl	.20	2.00
Actifed 100s	10 btl	1.36	13.60
Dimetapp Tablets 500s	1 btl	19.30	19.30
Diphenydramine HCL Tablets 100s (Bendryl)	3 btl	.57	1.71
Ornade Spansules 500s	3 btl	29.09	89.70
Tedral 1000s	4 btl	10.30	41.20
Alcohol USP 1 pt (Ethyl)	1 cn	1.33	1.33
Benzalkonium Chloride Tincture 10 cc	5 pg	.46	2.30
Detergent Surgical 5 fl oz (Phisohex)	20 btl	.10	2.00
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution USP 1 pt	4 btl	.18	.72
Isopropol Alcohol 1 qt	2 btl	.57	1.14
Soap Surgical 4 oz cake	144 ck	.07	10.08

Thimerosal Tincture 1 pt	1 btl	.56	.56
Benedryl Expectorant 4 oz	502 btl	No Charge	
SSKI	40	No Charge	
Terpin Hydrate Elixer 4 oz	50 btl	.23	11.50
Cepacol Throat Lozenges	5 boxes	2.96	11.84
Cortisporin Otic Drops 5 cc	5 btl	.48	2.40
Neosporin Opth Solution 10 cc	3 pg	.58	1.74
Oxytetracycline Polymixin B Opth Oint	1 box	5.73	5.73
Tetracaine Opth Oint 12s	1 box	1.22	1.22
Aluminum Hydroxide Gel w/Magnesium Trisilicate Tablets 100s (GELUSIL)	2 boxes	.74	1.48
Atropine Sulfate & Dipphenoxylate HCL Tablets 500s (LOMOTIL)	3 btl	20.00	60.00
Belladonna Alkaloids 500s	1 btl	1.37	1.37
Cascara Sagrada Tablets 100s	2 btl	.31	.62
Kaolin-Pectin Mixture Dehaydrated 40gm	20 btl	.32	6.40
Polymagma Tablets 500s	2 btl	21.00	42.00
Probanthine Bromide Tablets 15mg 100s	4 btl	1.54	6.16
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets 1000s	1 btl	.87	.87
Sodium Chloride Injection 1000cc 6s	1 box	3.62	3.62
Bacitracin Ointment USP 12s	1 box	1.49	1.49
Hydrocortisone Cream 1% 1 oz	20 tu	.53	10.60
Mycolog Cream	20 tu	1.70	34.00
Mycostatin Cream	5 tu	.92	4.60
Diazepam Tablets 5mg 500s (VALIUM)	1 btl	19.50	19.50
Prochloriperazine Maleate Caps 250s (COMPAZINE)	1 btl	23.00	23.00
Ferrous Sulfate Tablets 100s	2 btl	.99	1.98
Hepavitamin (B Complex) Tablets 100s	5 btl	.66	3.30

Octavitamin Drops 30cc	10 btl	.31	3.10
Sodium Bicarbonate Tablets 1000s	1 btl	.87	.87
Sodium Chloride Injection 1000cc 6s	1 box	3.62	3.62
Bacitracin Ointment USP 12s	1 box	1.49	1.49
Hydrocortisone Cream 1% 1 oz	20 tu	.53	10.60
Ammonia Spirit Inhalant 10s	3 pg	.23	.69
Epinephrine Injection 1:1000 1 cc 20s	1 box	4.69	4.69
Methocarbonol (ROBAXIN)	1 btl	18.60	18.60
Water for Injection Sterile 5cc 25s	5 boxes	1.66	8.30
Wyanoids HCL Suppositories 6s	2 boxes	1.71	3.42
Ahesive Tape Surgical 3"	4 sl	.28	1.68
Bandage Absorbant Adhesive 3/4X3" Bandaids	3 boxes	.28	.84
Bandage Cotton Elastic 2" 12s	1 pg	2.73	2.73
Bandage Cotton Elastic 3" 12s	1 pg	3.48	3.48
Bandage Cotton Elastic 4" 12s	1 pg	4.59	4.59
Bandage Cotton Elastic 6" 12s	1 pg	6.90	6.90
Depressor Tongue wood 100s	1 box	.27	.27
Hypodermic Needle 18ga 12s	1 box	.42	.42
Hypodermic Needle 23ga 12s	1 box	.31	.31
Hypodermic Needle 26ga 12s	1 box	.45	.45
Intravenous Injection Set Disposable Type Field	4 sets	.34	1.36
Bottle Dropper Prescription 12s	1 box	.72	.72
Bottle Snap-on-cap Plastic 4 dram 72s	1 pg	.90	.90
Bottle Snap-on-cap Plastic 13 dram 72s	1 pg	1.31	1.31
Bottle Snap-on-cap Plastic 7 dram 72s	1 pg	1.79	1.79
Water Purification Tablets 50s	10 btl	.09	.90
		Total Cost	$637.58

Appendix 3(Equipment) to TAB M(Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

EQUIPMENT LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY
Coleman Lanterns	4 w/extra mantels
3 KW Generator	1 w/extra oil filters
Carpenter Kits	2
Gas Cans	6
Water Cans(Recommend buying plastic cans on local Market)	4
Foot Lockers	12
Lighting Set	1
Camera	2
Flashlights	10
PRC/25 Radios	3
PRC/74 Radios	1
Rope	200 ft
3/4 Ton Truck w/Trailer	1

Appendix 4(Counterparts) to TAB M(Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	RANK	PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH TEAM
MR SARIO, JESUS	CIV	Teacher, Ponso	3 weeks
MR CARILLO, ERNEST	CIV	PACD, MDO, San Antonio	3 weeks
MR MOLINA, MANUEL	CIV	PACD, MDO, Polangui	2 weeks
MR JACOBA, EMRIQUE	SGT	PC Unit, Ligao	3 weeks
MR RAVALO, BIENVENIDO	CIV	PACD, MDO, Libon	2 weeks
MR BRIONES, JUAN	CIV	PACD, BDO, San Miguel	2 weeks
MR REYES, FORTUNATO	CIV	Teacher, San Antonio	7 weeks
MR PAULINO, GERARDO	CIV	Teacher, Ponso	3 weeks
MR PERIZ, LEONADO	CIV	Security Guard, San Miguel	2 weeks
MR SABIO, MARTIN	CIV	President, Teachers Assoc, Polangui	3 weeks
MRS SALCEDA, CIELO A. SARTE		Head Teacher, Magpanambo Elem School	5 weeks
MRS TUANQUI, ZENAIDA	CIV	Home Economic Teacher Ponso	3 weeks
MR REBANAL, CRISPIN	CIV	President, PTA, Maganambo	2 weeks
MR ORTIZ, JUAN	CIV	Sec for Mayor, Tabaco	2 weeks
MR LANON, ERNESTO	CPT(PC)		3 weeks
MR MAYORES, VICENTE	CIV		
MR BARRAMEDA, SILVESTRE	CIV	PACD, HACEINDA	2 weeks
MR SALALIMA, SELVESTRY	CIV	Vice President, PTA, Ponso	2 weeks
MRS BAYLON, BELEN	CIV	Teacher, San Miguel	2 weeks

Appendix 5(Timetable) to TAB M(Engineer Augmentation) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan -28 Feb 71])

TIMETABLE

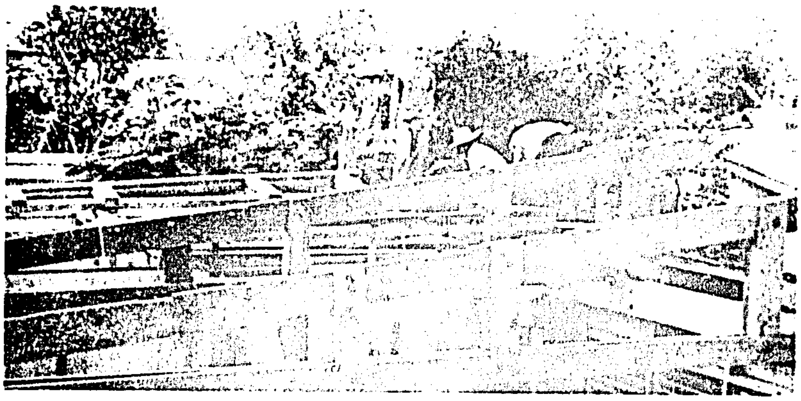
DAY/MONTH to DAY/MONTH	LOCATION
4 Jan	Main body team leader arrived Philippines
9 Jan	Arrived Legaspi City, Albay
9 Jan - 12 Jan	Legaspi City, Albay
12 Jan - 12 Feb	3d District Operation Area
12 Feb - 25 Feb	1st District Operation Area
26 Feb	Departed Albay
27 Feb	Departed Philippines

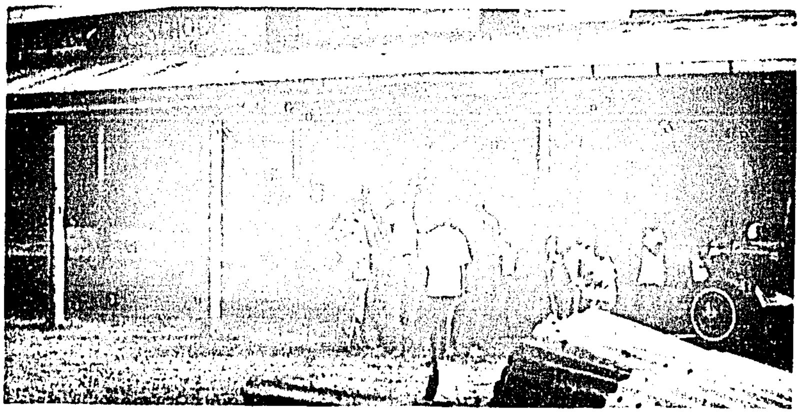
APPENDIX 6 (Photos) to TAB M (Augmentation Engineer Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

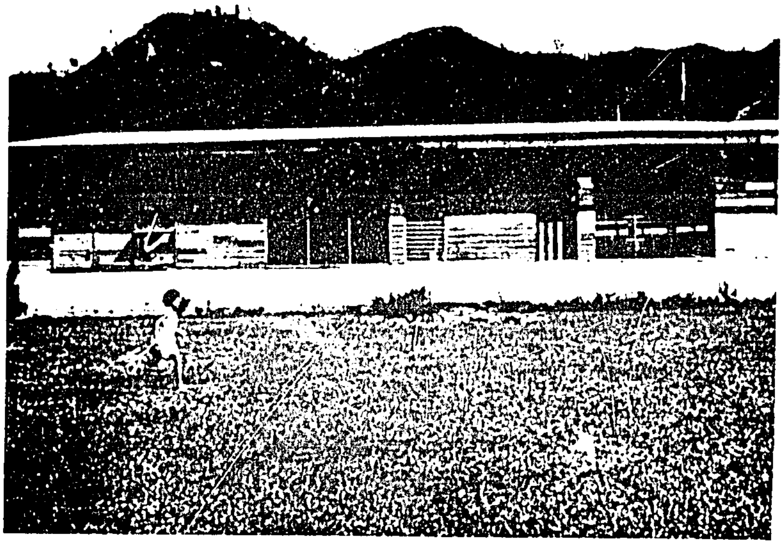
REPAIR OF PONSO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Ponso, Polangui

Description of Project: Replacement of one half of the roof of one building, to include roof frames, roofing sheets, ceiling joist, ceiling, partitioning and window shutters of four classrooms.
Number of classrooms: 4
Number of host country man days of labor: 120
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 40
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Picture showing the extent of repairs to be done to the roof of the building. Bottom Photo - LTC Joaquin (wearing hat), Chief, OHDA, PC, inspects the front of the building after completion of the Project.



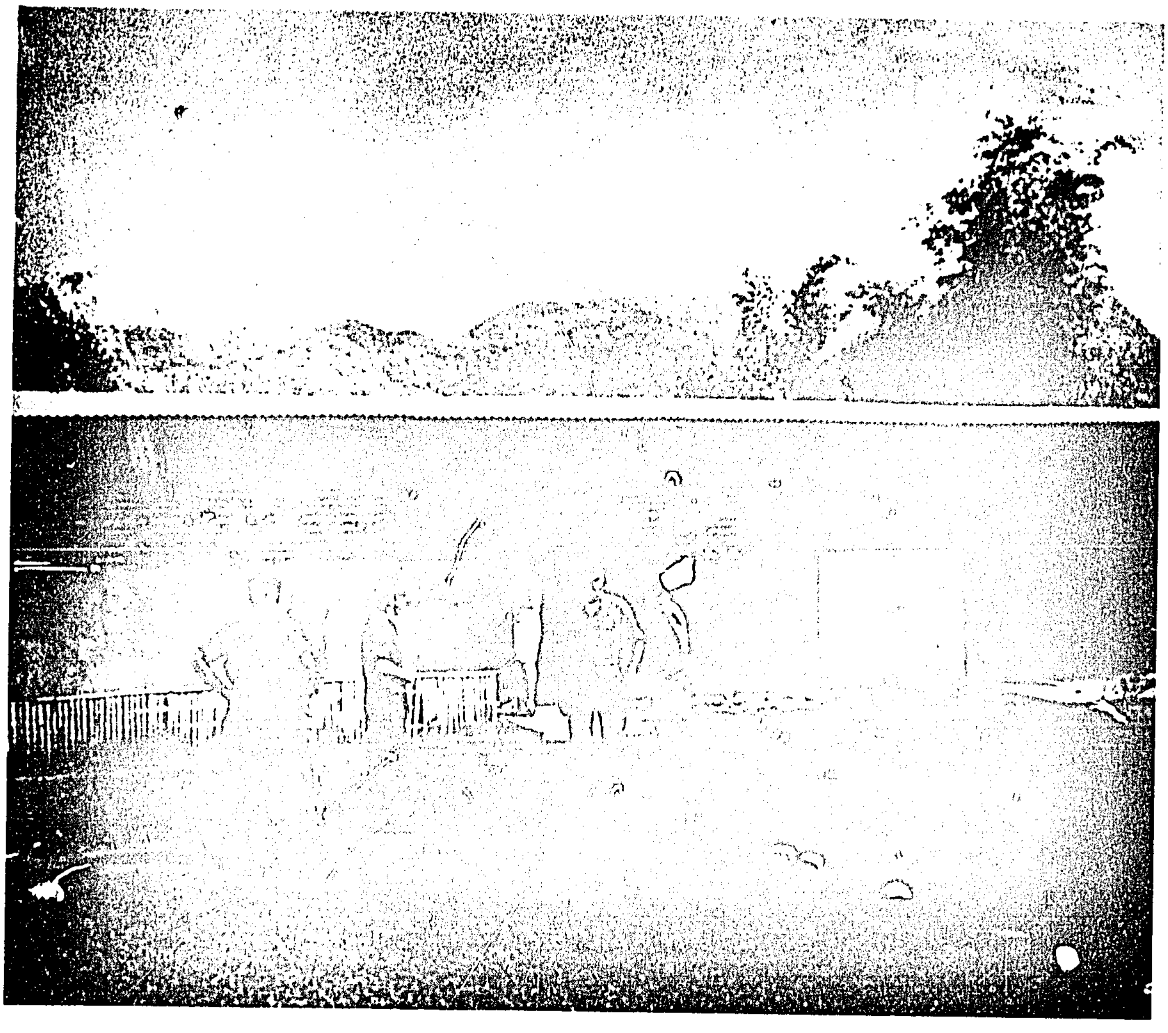


Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Shows the extent of damages to the roof and rear of the building (Note: AN/PRC-74 radio on chair). Bottom Photo - Shows repairs done to the rear of the building.



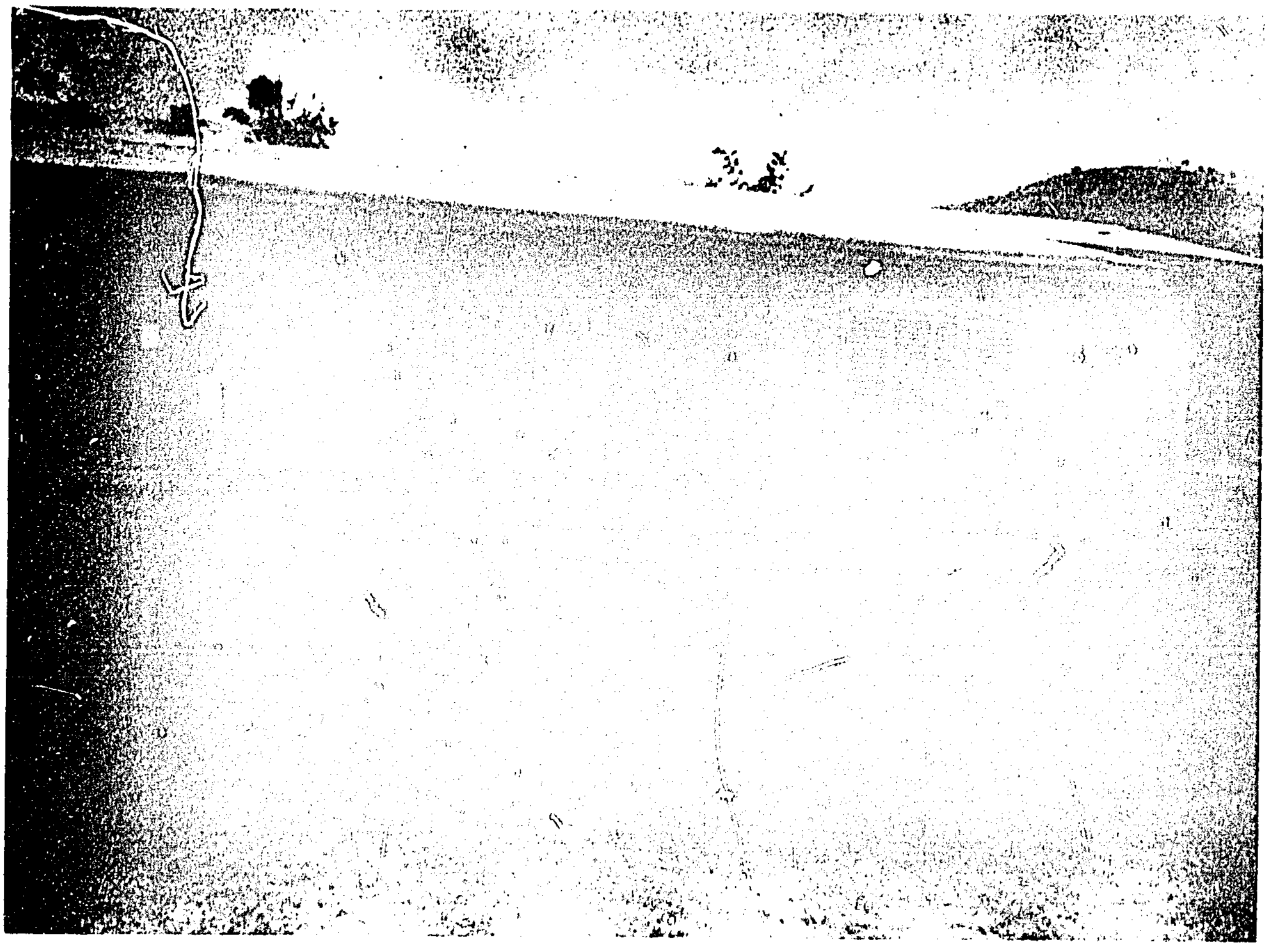
REPAIR OF SCHOOL BUILDING, Ponso High School, Polangui

Description of Project: The replacement of the tin roof of one half of the building to include some of the roof frames, the ceiling, partitions and one section of the cement block wall.
Number of classrooms: 2
Number of host county man days of labor: 6
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 6
Description of Photograph: Picture shows the completed repair work done to the roof of the building.



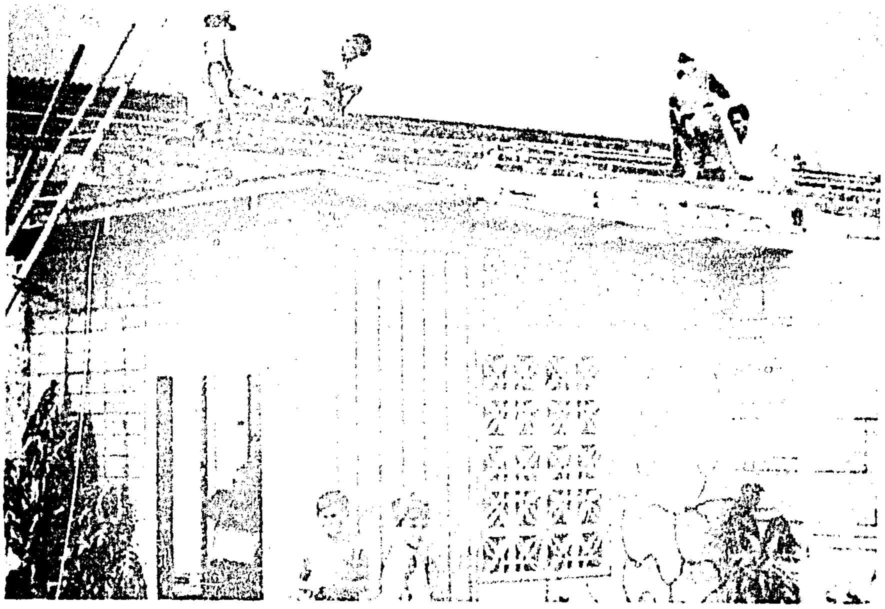
REPAIR OF MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER
South Central Elementary School, Polangui

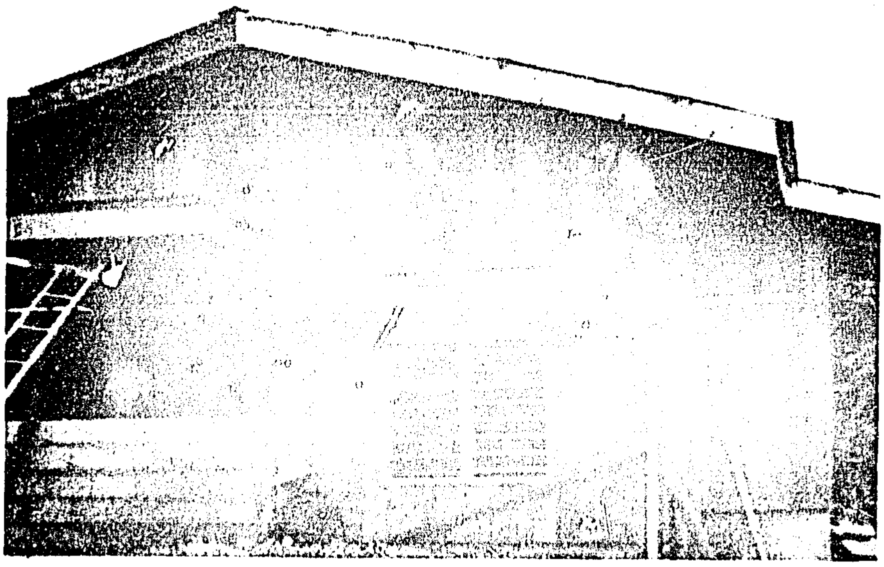
Description of Project: Repair and completion of roofing, ceiling joist, ceiling, concrete floor, plastering of walls and two partitions of three classrooms and two offices.
Number of classrooms: 3
Number of host country man days of labor: 256
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 64
Description of Photograph: Completed project, except for painting.



REPAIR OF HOME ECONOMICS BUILDING, Magpanambo, Polangui

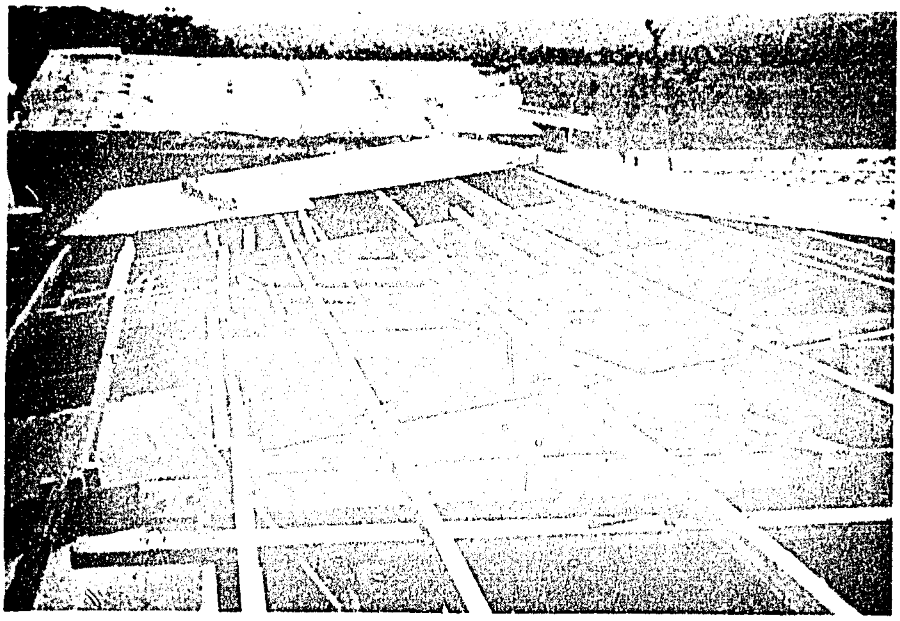
Description of Project: The rebuilding of the home economics building to include roof frames, roofing, wall frames and walling, replacing on half of the support post and foundation, pouring cement floor in two rooms and replacing windows, door jams and doors.
Number of rooms: 7
Number of host country man days of labor: 256
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 64
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Picture of the project showing extent of repairs done to the roof, front and east side of the building. Bottom Photo - Repairs done to the west side and rear of building.

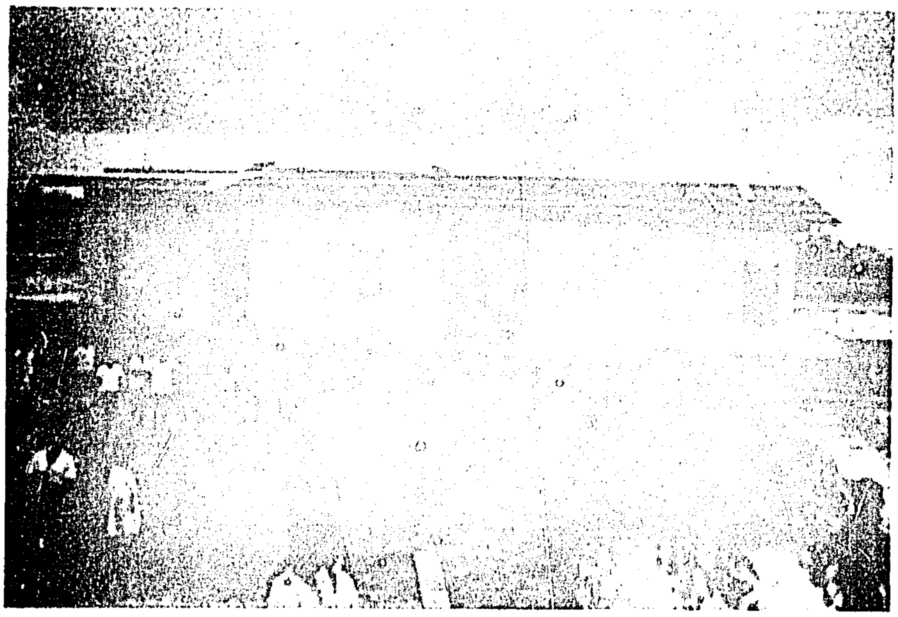




REPAIR OF MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING, Libon Elementary School

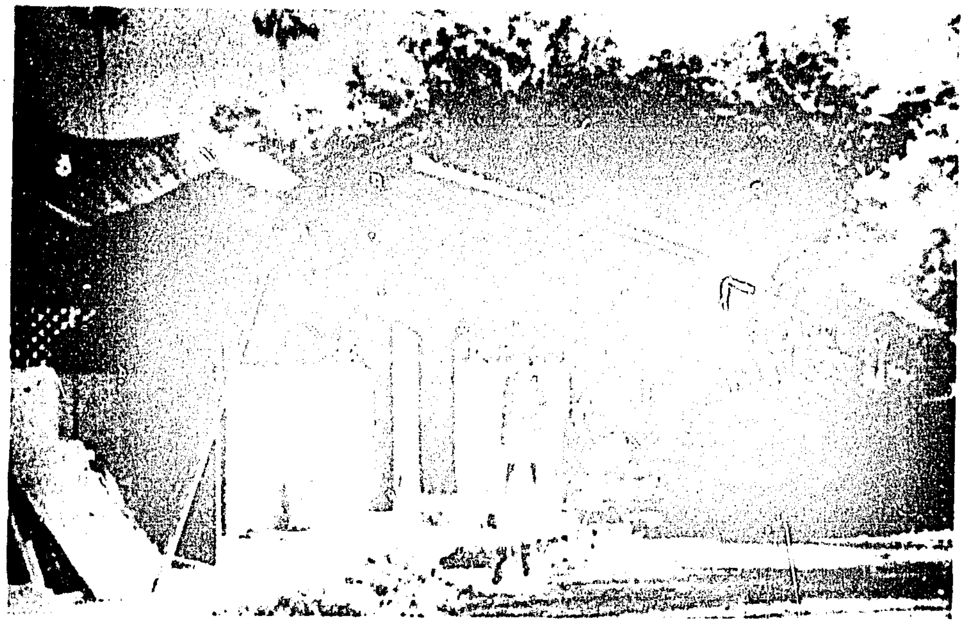
Description of Project: Repairs consisted of replacing roofing which was destroyed during the typhoon.
Number of rooms: 5
Number of host country man days of labor: 150
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 20
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Picture of roof damage. Bottom Photo-School building showing extent of roof damage.





REPAIR OF MARCOS TYPE PRE-FAB BUILDING, San Antonio, Tabaco

Description of Project: Repairing one section of G.I. roofing approximately 30 feet by 12 feet.
Number of Classrooms: 2
Number of host country man days of labor: 20
Number of U.S. man days of labor: 5
Description of Photograph: Top Photo - Close-up shot of damage building. Bottom Photo - Picture of the damaged building.



RECONSTRUCTION OF FOUR SCHOOL BUILDINGS
Rawis, Haceinda, Vesita, and Sagurong; San Miguel Island

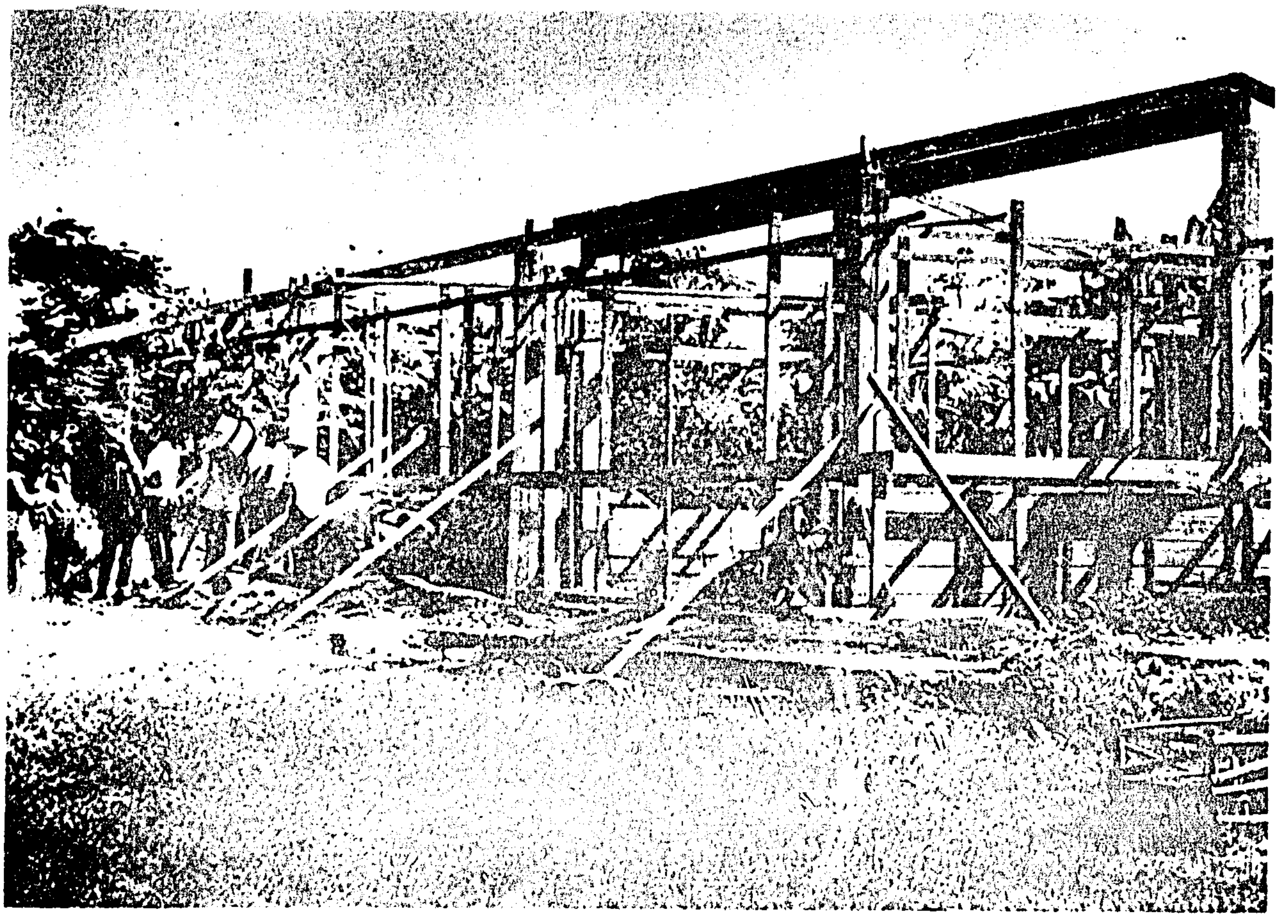
Description of Project: Reconstruction of school buildings that were completely destroyed during the typhoons. Buildings were constructed with concrete columns and three feet high concrete walls for reinforcement and G.I. tin roofing sheets. Three of the four buildings required pouring concrete floors.

Number of classrooms: 2 for each building

Number of host country man days of labor: 960 total

Number of U.S. man days of labor: 120 total

Description of Photograph: Erection of Army type pre-fab building.



TAB N (Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

AUDIO/VISUAL TEAM

1. General

a. The mission of the Audio/Visual Team was to provide audio/visual support to the operation by presenting educational films of the various team functions principally preventive medical health, to the people in the areas visited, and to provide audio coverage by announcing the various team's schedule to the barrio people one or two days prior to the team's arrival.

b. As a result of local interest and the availability of the PACD Audio/Visual equipment to augment the audio/visual equipment of the civic action team, showing movies became a major effort in support of the Sanitational Engineer Team. Sanitational and Preventive Medical Education as well as general interest movies were shown every evening when weather permitted and films were available.

c. Movies were obtained from Far Eastern University Film Library in Manila, and could be signed for at a rate of five films per individual. The University has an excellent film selection, with such films as: "Here's Hackey", "The Apollo 11 Moon Shot", "How Diseases Travel", " The New York World's Fair", and the "Apollo 13 Moon Landing".

d. Another excellent source of films for future projects is the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The mailing address is Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, D.C. 20241.

Appendixes

1-Statistics
2-Supplies
3-Equipment
4-Counterparts
5-Timetable
6-Photos

Appendix 1(Statistics) to TAB N (Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71

	TYPE MOVIES			
LOCATION	MEDICAL	EDUCATIONAL	ENTERTAINMENT	APPROXIMATE AUDIENCE
1. Camarines Sur Province				
Sipocot	X			600
Cabusao	X	X	X	3800
Lagonoy	X	X	X	4000
Tigaon	X	X	X	2000
Sangoy	X	X	X	1600
Naga	X	X	X	200
2. Albay Province				
Legaspi	X	X	X	1000
Tiwi	X	X	X	1000
Camalig	X	X	X	1200
Matacon	X	X	X	200
Manito	X	X	X	300
Bagaa	X	X	X	700
Polangui	X	X	X	2000
Ponso	X	X	X	2000
TOTAL				20600

Appendix 2(Supplies) to TAB N(Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

AUDIO/VISUAL SUPPLY LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
Film, Movies	15 reels	N/A	N/A
Film, Polaroid	70 pks	$ 4.80	$336.00
Film, 35mm	50 rolls	1.90	95.00
TOTAL			$431.00

(FUNDED BY PARENT UNIT)

Appendix 3(Equipment) to TAB N(Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

AUDIO/VISUAL EQUIPMENT LIST

ITEM	QUANTITY
1. Jeepster Audio/Visual	1
Inverter Vibrator	1
Alternator/regulator	1
Bell Speakers	1
Slide Projector	1
Bell and Howell Projector	1
Spare Parts for Projector	
2. Modular Audio/Visual Unit	1
24 Volt Inverter Vibrator	1
12 Volt Inverter Vibrator	1
220 Volt Stepdown Transformer	1
Audio Amplifier	1
Graflex Projector	1
Spare Parts for Projector	
3. Polaroid Camera	1
4. AN/UIH5	1
Speaker	1
Associated Cables	
Amplifier	1
5. 35mm Camera	1

Appendix 4(Counterparts) to TAB N (Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan-28 Feb 71)

COUNTERPARTS

NAME	PSN/TITLE	PERIOD OF TIME WITH THE TEAM
BALLO, Martin	AV/Tech, PACD Legaspi City	6 weeks

Appendix 5(Timetable) to TAB N(Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71(11 Jan - 28 Feb 71)

TIMETABLE

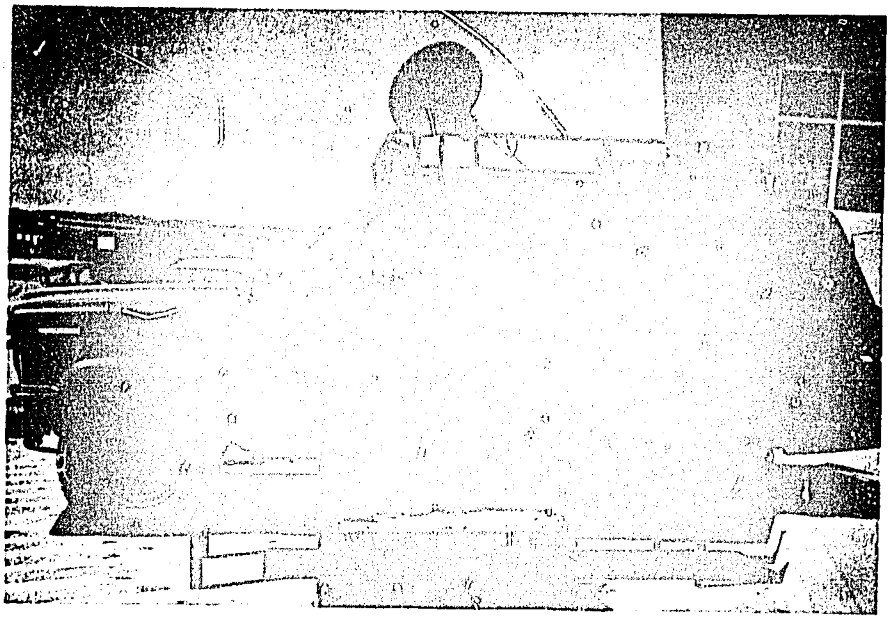
The Team did not follow a particular timetable. There were three audio/visual specialists assigned to cover the operation. Each member of the team was initially assigned to provide audio/visual support to the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary teams simultaneously. This setup prevailed throughout the operation, except for intervals when the team assisted the Sanitational Engineer Team on their educational program in the 1st District area.

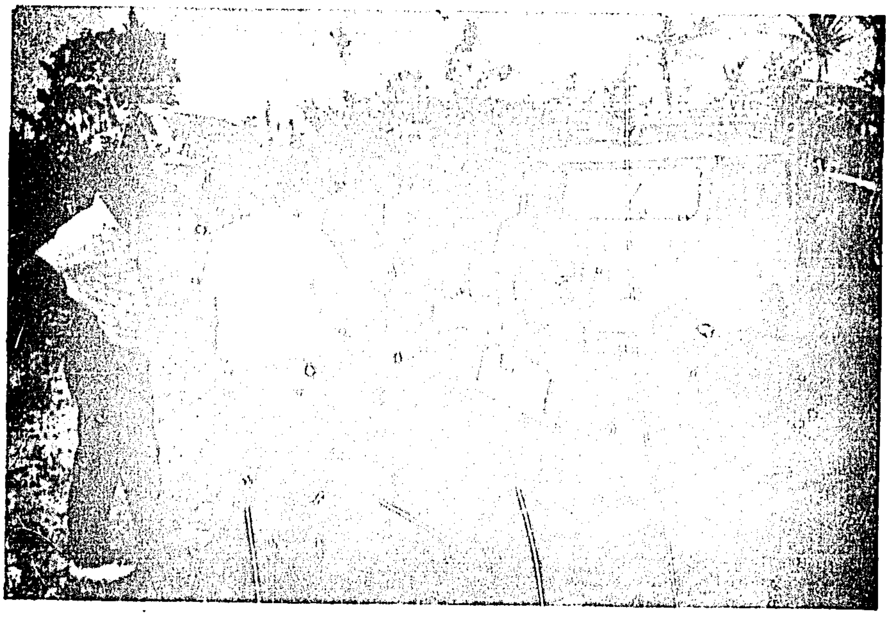
APPENDIX 6 (Photos) to TAB N (Audio/Visual Team) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Top Photo - Audio/Visual Jeepster with components used by the Audio/Visual Team.

Bottom Photo - Sanitation Engineer Team discusses the use of the Provincial PACD Audio/Visual Unit.





TAB O (Air Support) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb])

AIR SUPPORT

1. Air movement to the operational area. The initial air support request was submitted in early December 1970, and required movement of the main body (28 personnel) with 10 vehicles, 8 trailers and necessary team equipment from Naha AFB, Okinawa, via Clark AFB to Legazpi City, Republic of the Philippines. The addition of the 10 man Special Forces "A" Detachment brought the total number of personnel to be moved to 38, and increased the number of vehicles to 11, plus 9 trailers, and a second air request was submitted. On 28 December 1970, notification was received from the USAF, 7th Aerial Port that the air request was approved and the USAF would move the team utilizing six (6) C-130 aircraft, in a five day block, commencing 7 January 1971. There were numerous changes required in the scheduling after 4 January, most of which were occasioned by maintenance difficulties and other priority missions within PACOM. The air movement schedule is shown at Appendix 1.

2. Return air movement to home station was even more extended than movement into the operational area. Again, the difficulty was caused by higher priority missions in PACOM. The return air movement schedule is shown at Appendix 2.

3. For the return move to home station lack of aircraft necessitated shuttling personnel, vehicles and equipment from Legazpi to Clark AFB commencing 24 February, with all personnel and equipment closing into Clark on 27 February. All personnel, except the rear party and four NCO's (who remained with the vehicles and equipment), were returned by MATS standby, with the last PAX arriving Kadena AFB on 28 February. The rear party returned to Kadena on 3 March - the four NCO's who remained at Clark AFB with the vehicles and equipment were on a 24 hour, 30 minute standby from 24 February up thru closing in at home station on 5 March.

APPENDIXES:

1 - Air Movement Schedule to Operational Area
2 - Return Air Movement Schedule to Home Station
3 - Photos

AIR MOVEMENT SCHEDULE TO OPERATIONAL AREA

Lift #	Type Acft	Load	Scheduled Departure	Actual Departure	Scheduled Arr Legaspi	Actual Arr Legaspi	Remarks
1	C-130	1 3/4T 1 1/4T Trl 1 Engr Trl 9 Pax	7 Jan 71	7 Jan 71	8 Jan 71	8 Jan 71	
2	C-130	1 Jeepster 1 Ambulance 1 3/4T Trl 6 Pax	8 Jan 71	8 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	10 Jan 71	Aircraft engine trouble Loaded out later date
3	C-130	2 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 7 Pax	9 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	10 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	
4	C-130	2 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 4 Pax	10 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	10 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	
5	C-130	1 3/4T 2 3/4T Trl 3 Pax	11 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	11 Jan 71	9 Jan 71	
6	C-130	1 1/4T 1 1/4T Trl 1 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 9 Pax	11 Jan 71	11 Jan 71	12 Jan 71	12 Jan 71	

Appendix 1(Air Movement Schedule to Operational Area) to TAB O(Air Support to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATT 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

Appendix 2(Return Air Movement Schedule to Home Station) to TAB O(Air Support) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

RETURN AIR MOVEMENT SCHEDULE

Lift	Type Aircraft	Load	Schedule Departure Legaspi	Actual Departure Legaspi	Schedule Arrival Kadena	Actual Arrived Kadena	Remarks
1	C-130	1 Jeepster 1 Ambulance 1 3/4T Trl 25 Pax	22Feb71	24Feb71	24Feb71		Lift#1&portion of#2 were rtn on C-141 mission aircraft
2	C-130	2 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 7 Pax	27Feb71	26Feb71	27Feb71		Portion of Lift#2, plus Lifts 3-6 rtn on C-5A
3	C-130	2 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 9 Pax	27Feb71	26Feb71	27Feb71		
4	C-130	1 3/4T 2 3/4T trl 5 Pax	28Feb71	26Feb71	28Feb71		
5	C-130	1 3/4T 1 1/4T Trl 1 Engr Trl 3 Pax	28Feb71	27Feb71	28Feb71		
6	C-130	1 1/4T 1 1/4T Trl 1 3/4T 1 3/4T Trl 5 Pax	1Mar71	27Feb71	1Mar71		

NON-SCHEDULED FLIGHTS UTILIZED

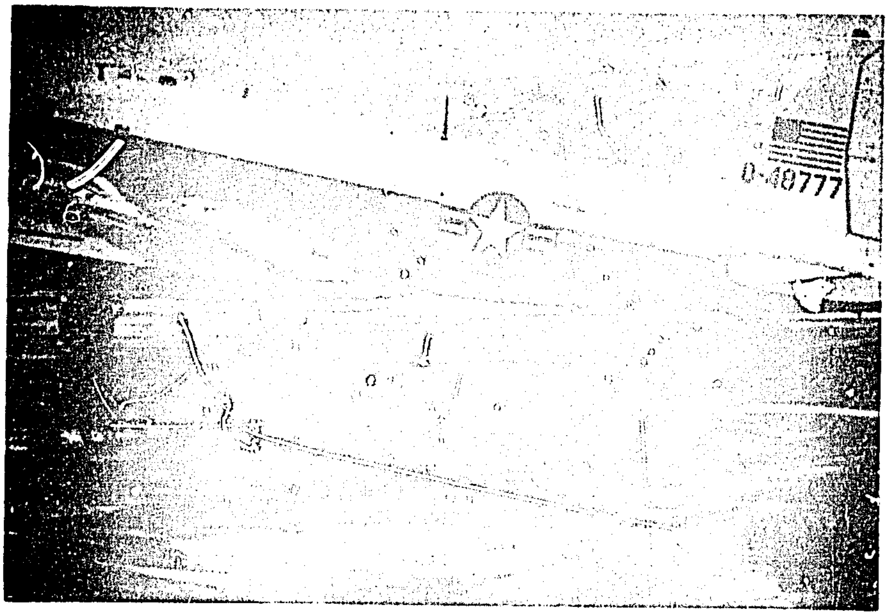
7	C-141	1 Jeepster 1 Ambulance 1 3/4T Trl	N/A	4Mar71	N/A	4Mar71	Loads 1 & 1/2 of Load #2- 1 Pax
8	C-5A	2 1/4T 2 1/4T Trl 5 3/4T 6 3/4T Trl	N/A	5Mar71	N/A	5Mar71	Loads 3-6 3 Pax

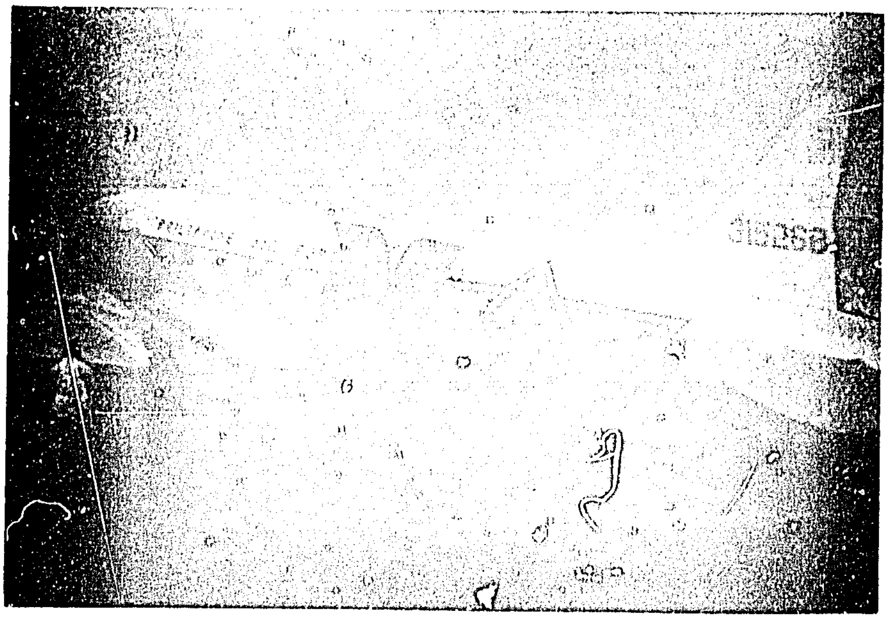
APPENDIX 3 (Photos) to TAB O (Air Support) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Top Photo - USAF C-47 aircraft assigned to HQ, JUSMAG-PHIL, used to support the operation.

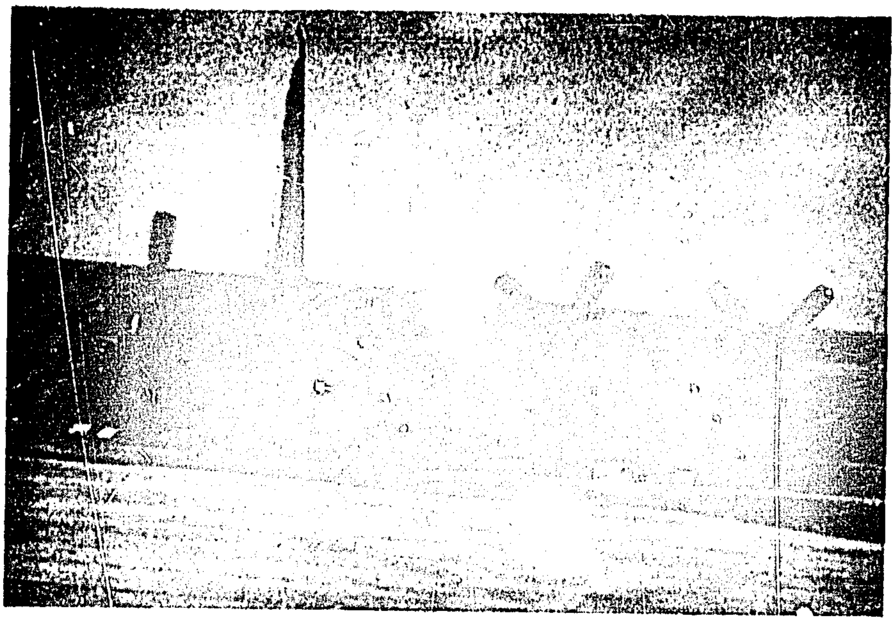
Bottom Photo - Philippine Air Force C-47 aircraft used extensively for delivery of supplies and personnel.

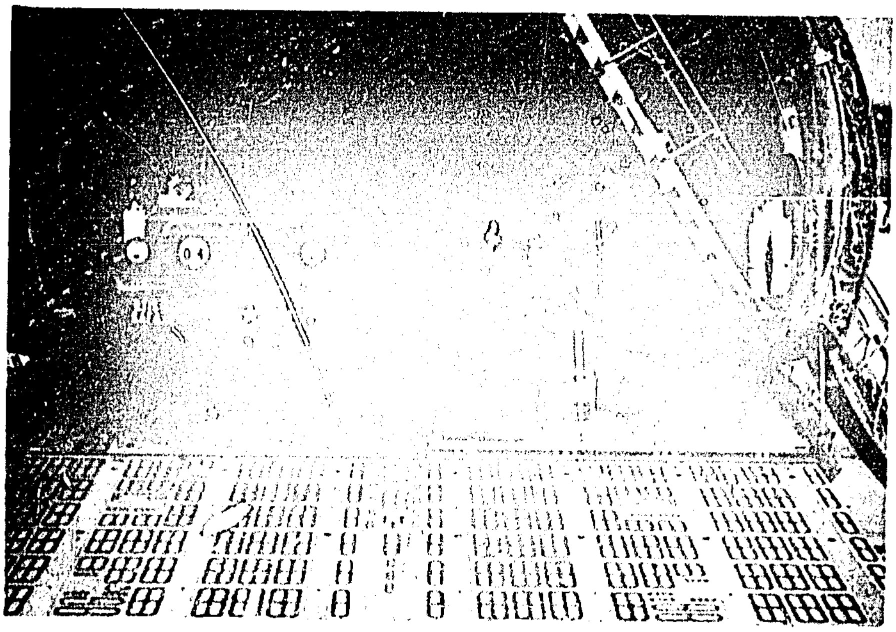




Photograph Description: Top Photo - USAF C-130 mission aircraft, utilized to transport main body to and from operational area.

Bottom Photo - USAF C-5A aircraft, utilized to transport troops and equipment from Clark AFB, Philippines to Kadena AFB, Okinawa on 5 March 1971.





TAB P (Signal) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

1. General.

a. Seven AN/PRC 74 AM Single Side Band radios were utilized for signal communications between Team Headquarters in the operational area, the Liaison element in Manila, selected teams, and home station. Prior to the team's deployment approved radio frequencies were obtained from the frequency coordinator, JUSMAGPHIL through Signal Officer, 1st SFG(Abn). Primary and alternate frequencies were selected and call signs were assigned to each element of the communications net.

b. Throughout the operation two daily radio contacts were established between home station and the CIVAC operational headquarters, as were two daily contacts between each deployed team and the CIVAC operation headquarters.

2. While in the operational area the Provincial Radio Emergency Communication System(PRECS) was placed at the disposal of the CIVAC Team for relay purposes, and all messages were handled on a priority basis. This network proved to be an indispensable asset toward providing reliable 24 hour communications between the team elements. This system consisted of TR 20 type single side band radios at the provincial capital and each of the municipal police stations. In addition, each municipality had at least one HT-1 type SSB radio (Filipinos refer to this radio as the FM-1). This radio is used by the policemen on duty at night as he patrols the municipality. The CIVAC Team was able to obtain four(4) HT-1 radios from the Public Safety Department(PSD) of USAID in Manila. These radios were provided complete with crystals that were on the same frequency as the PRECS net, and were used extensively throughout the operation.

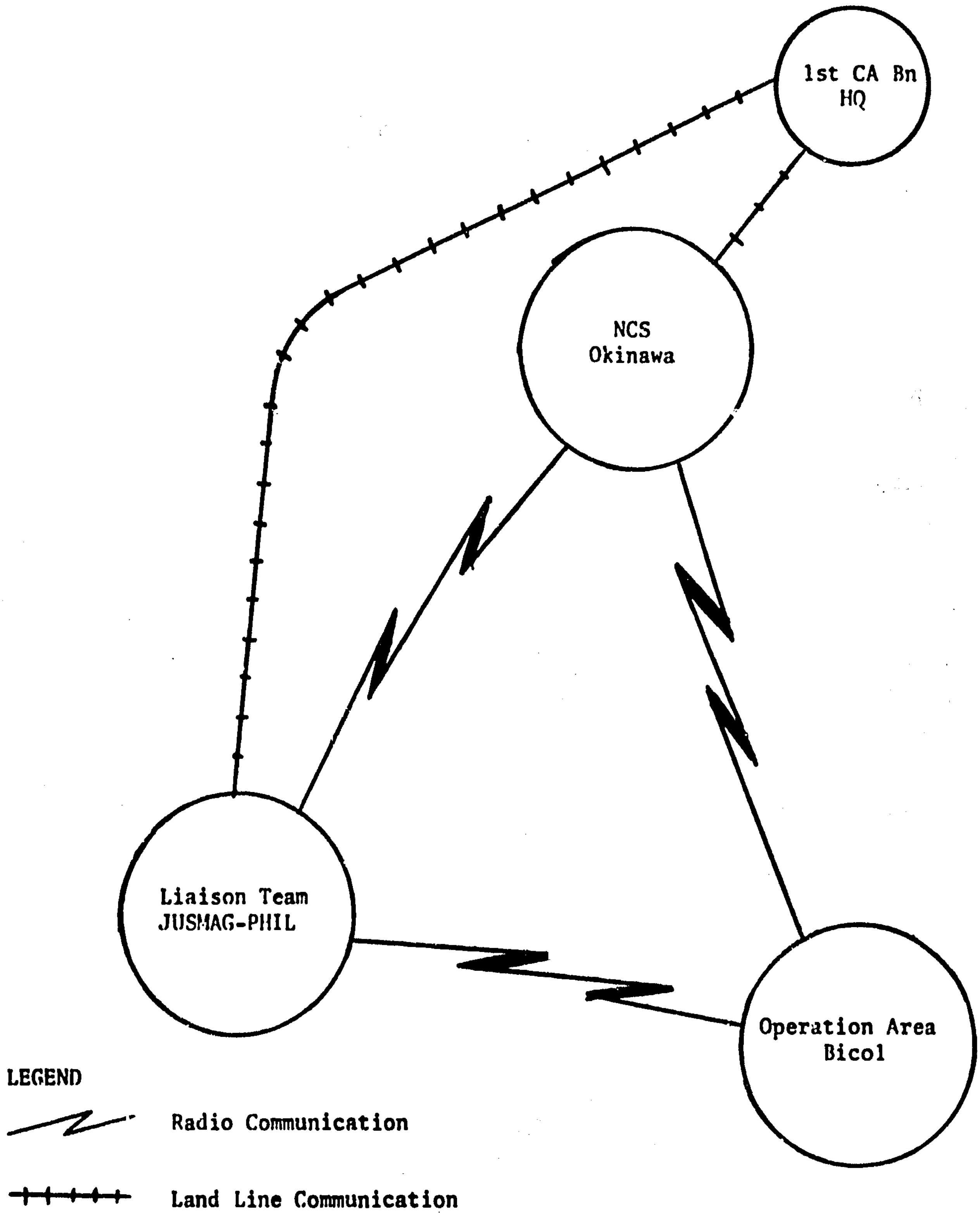
3. Problem Areas. Adverse weather conditions proved to be the primary difficulty encountered, both within the operation area, and when communicating with stations outside the operation area. During thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, or dense fog, radio communication was completely blocked. However, most stations were contacted as scheduled.

4. The AN/PRC 74 radio is an outstanding portable radio set which proved its reliability during this operation. There appears to be no other set in the Army inventory which can compare with this item, considering size, weight, power source, range and reliability.

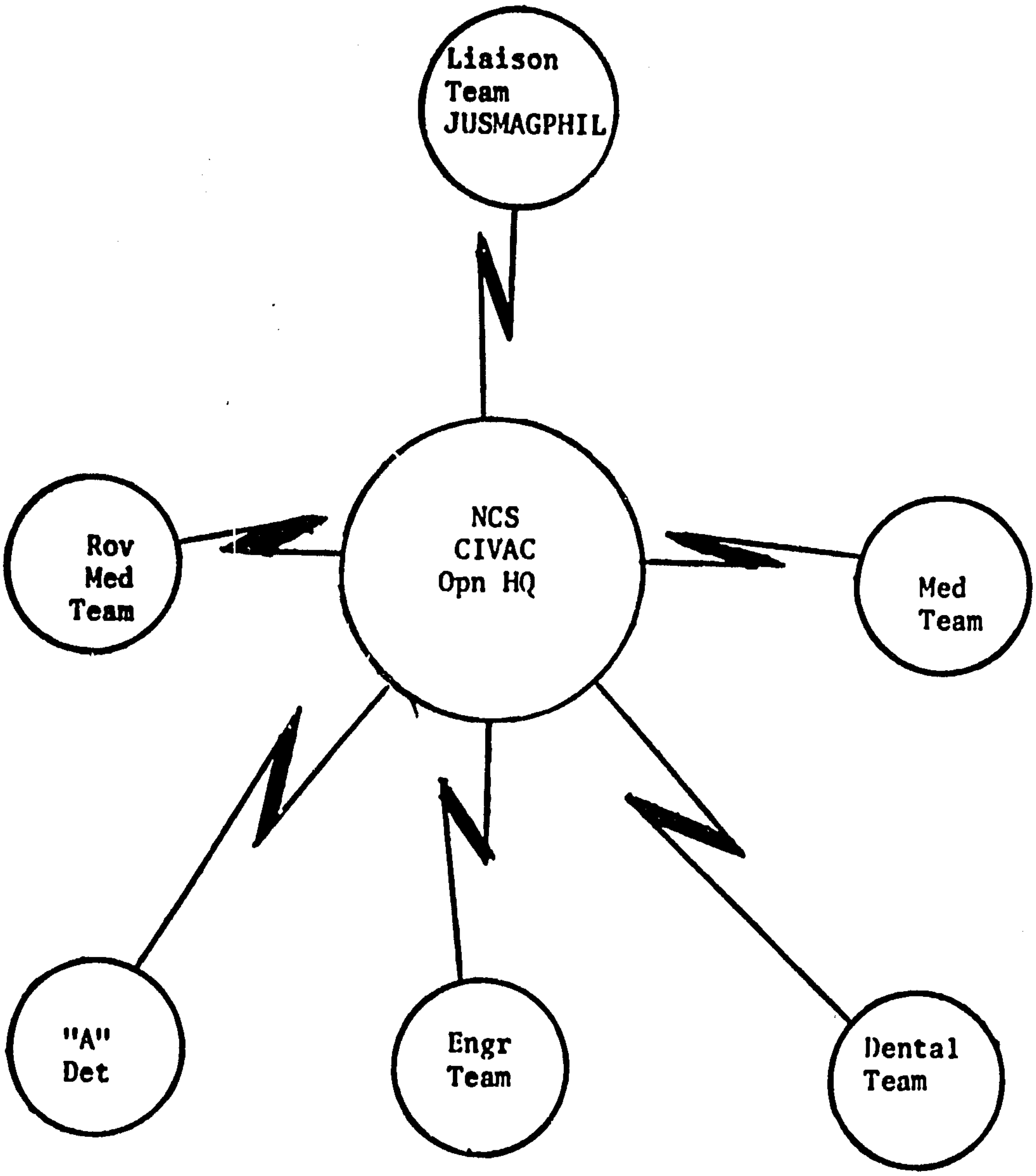
Appendixes

1-Command Radio Net
2-In-Country Radio Net
3-Photos

Appendix 1(Command Radio Net) to TAB P(Signal) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])



Appendix 2(In-Country Radio Net) to TAB P(Signal) to After Action Report(SAFAsi
Civic Action Mission to the Philippine, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan-28 Feb 71])



APPENDIX 3 (Photos) to TAB P (Signal) to After Action Report (SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71 [11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

PHOTOS

Photograph Description: Major Gregory, OIC, U.S. CIVAC Team, making scheduled radio contacts, using the AN/PRC-74 (SSB) Radio.

TAB Q(References) to After Action Report(SAFAsia Civic Action Mission to the Philippines, ATTF 1-71[11 Jan - 28 Feb 71])

1. Trip Report, Planning Conference, Carabao Trail Ex, FY 70, HQ 1st CA Bn, 28 Sep 70.

2. Trip Report on Survey, Joint US Army-AFP CIVAC Operation Bicol Region, R.P. dtd Dec 70.

3. Report of US Army AFP CIVAC Survey, Bicol Region, Republic of the Philippines, HQ, 1st CA Bn, 15 Dec 70.

4. TWX USARYIS, DTG 080631Z Dec 70, Subj: USA SAFAsia CIVAC Project

5. TWX JUSMAG PHIL, DTG 121232A Dec 70, Subj: SAFA CIVAC Proj in Albay Province.

6. TWX USARYIS, DTG 280635Z Dec 70, Subj: US Army SAFAsia CIVAC Project

7. TWX USARYIS, DTG 280459Z Dec 70, Subj: Request for exception of 180 Day TDY

8. TWX JUSMAG PHIL, DTG 300836Z Dec 70, Subj: No Obj to exception

9. TWX USARYIS, DTG 3110335Z Dec 70, Subj: CIVAC Adv Party

10. TWX CINCUSARPAC, DTG 010432Z Jan 71, Subj: USA SAFAsia CIVAC Proj, Approval for expanded CIVAC Team

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12. TWX USARYIS OKI, DTG 061710Z Jan 71, Subj: Req for Area Country Clearanc

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14. Memorandum Number 612-1, HQ, 1st SFG (Abn), 15 Sep 70.

15. LO #T-274, HQ 1st SFG, dtd 13 Nov 70

16. LOI, HQ, 1st CA Bn, dtd 16 Dec 70

17. LO #T-307, HQ 1st SFG, dtd 28 Dec 70

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19. LO #T-305, HQ, 1st SFG, dtd 28 Dec 70

20. LOI, HQ 1st SFG, dtd 30 Dec 70

21. LO #T-12, HQ USAMEDC, dtd 11 Jan 71

22. LO #048, HQ USAMEDC, dtd 18 Jan 71

23. LO #T-53, HQ, 1st SFG, dtd 17 Feb 71

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